# The Montreal Daily Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXVII.—312 MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1885 Single Copies Three Cents Subscription $6.00 a Year.



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Dec. 12 2J 297


## TELEGRAPHIC.

### QUEBEC.

**Smallpox at St. Thomas—New Paper to be Started—Public Works to be Commenced—Law Examinations—The New French Consul.**

QUEBEC, Dec. 29.—There are ten cases of smallpox at St. Thomas Montmagny. Two deaths have occurred. The Sisters of the Convent, at that place, have sent the boarders home on account of the epidemic.

Last night's *L'Evenement* says that Mr. G. Amyot, M.P., and Mr. Joseph Martin, advocate, have gone to Montreal, to arrange with certain friends on the subject of a new paper for Quebec. The same paper says that a considerable sum is reported to have been subscribed for the object in question and that Mr. Martin was to have the management of the new journal. *Le Journal*, of last night, had the following on the subject:—

"It is rumored that a new morning paper will appear, at Quebec, in a couple of weeks. Its title will be *La Puissance*, and it will be the organ of the Independent-Conservatives. *On dit* that its principal shareholder is Mr. L. A. Senecal, to whom will be joined several notables of Quebec, such as Hon. Mr. Garneau, Mr. G. Amyot, M.P., and Mr. L. P. Pelletier, advocate. Somebody has also given us the names of those who are to direct the newspaper."

It is understood that before Sir A. P. Caron left for Ottawa he arranged to have the proposed works on the citadel commenced in a few days. These works include the much needed improvement of the drainage and the introduction of the water from the city aqueduct.

At the law examinations of the Laval University, which terminated to-day, the following Bachelors of Law obtained the degree of Licentiate in Law Mr. James S. Dunbar with marked distinction—avec grande distinction, and Messrs. J. E. Taschereau and G. E. A. Jones with distinction—avec distinction.

The successor to the Marquis de Montclare as Consul-General of France at this port is to be a M. Dobail, at present secretary to the French Embassy at the Court of the King of Italy at Rome.

### TORONTO.

**C P.R. Litigation — Fashionable Wedding—Charges against the Warden of Central Prison.**

TORONTO, Dec. 29.—The action brought by the C. P. R. to recover $600,000 from Conmee & McLellan, contractors, in which the latter have a counter claim for $200,000, is moving on to trial, but meanwhile a smaller action between the two parties is coming to trial sooner. The action is for $3,000 for furnishing dynamite, fuses, &c., and judgment was given to-day at Osgoode Hall on appeal allowing this action to go to trial without waiting for the result of the larger action, the C. P. R. having applied to have it consolidated with the other.

Maude, eldest daughter of Senator Allan, was this morning married to Mr. Allan Cassels, barrister, of this city. There was a large and fashionable gathering in All Saints' Church, where the ceremony was performed. The happy couple left for Lakewood, New Jersey, to spend their honeymoon.

A peculiar case is likely to come before the Police Magistrates to-morrow. An American lawyer named McCarthy who has just been discharged from the Central Prison after serving a term, swore out two informations to-day against Warden Massie, charging him with assaulting two prisoners named Rufus Cudding and Patrick Oberin. McCarthy figured prominently in the Central Prison investigation.

### ONTARIO DESPATCHES.

**A United States Recruiting Officer Arrested—An Outbreak of Smallpox—Instantly Killed by a Fall.**

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 29.—Acting under instructions from the Pinkerton Detective Bureau, Chief of Police Baines has arrested J. L. Frcneh, of the United States Recruiting Service, who recently fled from Chicago, where he is wanted on a charge of forging a pay voucher. French, when arraigned before Police Magistrate Bartlett, said he was partly referred to in the Pinkerton circular, but stoutly refused to voluntarily return to the United States and stand his trial for forgery, which is an extraditable offence, as he was afraid of being held as a deserter. The police magistrate remanded him for a week to await the arrival of the American detectives, and he committed him to the county jail. Under the treaty, if he is extradited for forgery, he cannot be held for desertion.

BETHANY, Ont., Dec. 29.—There is a serious outbreak of smallpox in the vicinity of Pontypool, a station on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway. It is feared the disease has been working some time, as four or five cases have already broken out, and several others have the symptoms. The township board of health are taking vigorous measures to check the spread of the disease.

LINDSAY, Ont., Dec. 29.—Mr. J. A. Williams, librarian of the Mechanics' Institute here, was instantly killed last night by falling when coming down the stairs from the Institute. The deceased was aged 65, and leaves a wife and large family of grown up children to mourn his loss.

### WEATHER REPORT.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
TORONTO, Ont., December 30, 1 a.m.

The preasure has increased in eastern Canada, and given away generally along the Mississippi Valley and in the upper lake region. The weather has been cloudy and mild in Ontario and fair in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. In the North West Territories it has turned a little colder.

**Probabilities.**

Lakes—East and south winds, cloudy to rainy, mild weather.

Upper St. Lawrence—South west and south east winds, cloudy mild weather followed by rain.

Lower St. Lawrence—West and south winds, partly cloudy mild weather, followed to-night or to-morrow by local rains.

Gulf—West and south west winds, fair weather, slightly higher temperature.

Maritime—Westerly winds, fair weather, not much change in temperature.

## LATEST CABLE NEWS.

A Tariff Bill to be Introduced in the New English Parliament.

The French Cabinet Send in their Resignations to President Grevy.

Mr. Gladstone Celebrates his 76th Birthday Yesterday.

The Cork Boycotters Fail to Agree with the Irish League.

**BRITISH POLITICS.**

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Sir M. Hicks Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons; Sir Richard Cross, Home Secretary; Edward Stanhope, Vice-President of the Council; and Arthur Balfour, President of the Local Government Board, have been appointed a Committee of the Cabinet to draft a measure for local government for the whole Kingdom.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Lord Randolph Churchill is in Ireland. It is thought his visit is for the purpose of obtaining information bearing on the Irish question, to be used at the Cabinet Council to be held shortly.

The *Telegraph*, commenting to-day on the question of Home Rule for Ireland, says: "The Government will resist to its utmost ability any scheme giving an Irish Parliament control over the police force in Ireland."

**THE FRENCH CRISIS.**

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The scenes in the National Assembly at Versailles, yesterday, were uproarious beyond description. At moments the space at the foot of President Le Royer's tribune resembled a prize ring. Insults and oaths flew about freely. Two young Deputies, who had begun a regular hand to hand engagement, had to be forcibly separated. Much of the excitement was, of course, factious; much, however, was caused by the somewhat doubtful action of the Government in calling Congress together without waiting to see if the re-election of several invalidated Monarchists was genuine. Paul De Cassagnac fairly foamed at the mouth when the voting began. On the members' names being called he yelled, "We won't vote; this is a den of brigands." His friends, Monarchists, took the hint and refused to answer to their names or take part in the election. Consequently barely three-quarters of the votes were recorded and M. Grevy was elected, with some loss of prestige, by a bare majority of about 30. Although no rival candidates solicited election, a number of eccentrics thought fit to vote for their particular favorite. Among M. Grevy's unwilling competitors thus figured De Freycinet, Brisson, De La Forge, Canrobert, Barodet and Pasteur. When the result was proclaimed M. De Cassagnac again distinguished himself by shouting "Have him embalmed," alluding to Grevy. This was answered by enthusiastic cheering. The Republicans' cheers were echoed outside Congress hall in the streets and park, and for several minutes the Republic triumphed exuberantly. Inside the hall the scene was remarkable. The Monarchists sat in a dark, compact mass, silent and sullen. The Republicans, on the contrary, seemed drunk with excitement. Not content with their victory, they thirsted for revenge. Some taunted their adversaries, and others shook their fists at them. All the excitement was, however, confined to Versailles. In Paris the people went about their business as usual, and shrugged their shoulders at the proceedings in Congress.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—President Grevy has received despatches from all European powers, and also one from the Prince of Wales, congratulating him on his re-election to the presidency of the French Republic. M. Grevy will not send a message to the Chamber of Deputies. M. Grevy and the Cabinet Ministers are urging M. Brisson, Prime Minister, to remain in office, declaring that the Government suffered no parliamentary defeat by the closeness of the recent vote on the Tonquin credit. M. Grevy will not accept Brisson's resignation.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—M. Grevy to-day held a consultation with a number of leading politicians regarding the situation. M. DeFreycinet has declined to form a Cabinet in the event of M. Brisson insisting upon his resignation being accepted. It is likely M. Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, or M. Goblet, Minister of Public Instruction, will be summoned to form a Cabinet.

**AN ENGLISH TARIFF.**

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Cabinet have reached a decision on the tariff question A bill is to be prepared for introduction into Parliament authorizing the imposition of duty on imports into Great Britain from countries imposing duties on imports from Great Britain. The measure will be founded on the report of Lord Iddesleigh, commissioner on trade, which finds, first, that the English depression is due primarily to foreign competition, and disposes of the previously accepted doctrine of exceptional causes, such as temporary overstocking. 2nd. That successful foreign competition results from a fiscal policy prohibitive of imports of English products. 3rd. That the rise of rents and necessaries is proportionately greater than that of wages, the standard of wages being kept low by the effects on British industries of foreign competition. 4. That wide distress prevails in manufacturing districts, resulting from the dearth of employment and inadequate wages for those who are employed. The Government recognize the fact that a scheme of purely protective duties will not be sanctioned by public opinion. Cautious rearrangement of import tariff with the view of compelling producing countries to concede favorable treatment to British products is demanded by the powerful and growing commercial element, by the middle classes generally, and more largely than is generally supposed by the masses. There is little expectation that the measure can be proceeded with before Parliament has disposed of the Irish question, but its introduction in some form or other is certain. The tariff re-adjustment is now fully recognized as the third best card in the hands of the Ministry, and probably the best of all for an electoral campaign if the bill should become law. The Treasury or Privy council will probably be entrusted with its execution, being allowed discretion as to countries to which it is to be applied much on the lines of the Contagious Diseases in Cattle Bill. Numerous meeting, are being held and resolutions passed in all parts of the country strengthening the hands of the Government in introducing legislation for better terms for exportations for British goods to foreign countries. The Cabinet consists mainly of professed free traders. The ground taken is that the present fiscal system gives free trade to producing countries selling their goods to Great Britain and denies free trade to British products entering those countries. This is not free trade but a refusal of free trade fraught with mischief to England's most important material interest. The Ministry believe they are working in the true interest of trade at home and abroad in adopting as their definite policy readjustment of the fiscal system of the country.

**A King's Creditors.**

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The creditors of the King of Bavaria have united in a petition for a distrain of the goods and property of the Royal household. Prince Luitpold, the uncle of the King and General-in-Chief of the army, has forbidden the bailiffs of state to taken any action to carry out the objects of the creditors.

**W. E. Forster's Serious Illness.**

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Right Hon. Wm. E. Forster, Liberal Member of Parliament for Bradford, who has been ill for some time has had a serious relapse.

**M. Pasteur's Patients.**

PARIS, Dec. 29.—M. Pasteur to-day inoculated Charles Kauffman, of Franklin, N.J., who was bitten by a supposed mad dog on Nov. 21st. The operation was successful. M. Pasteur severely censured Kauffman for his inattention to his injuries at the time he was bitten, but said he hoped, notwithstanding the long time that had elapsed, to prevent any development of hydrophobia. M. Pasteur will inoculate Dr. Ludwig R. Sattler, of Orange, N.J., veterinary surgeon, who was bitten on Dec. 13th by a dog, once a day for eight consecutive days. The Newark children are all well.

**Germany and the Pope.**

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A despatch to the *Chronicle* from Berlin states that the recent allocution of the Pope has not been received with favor at the German Capitol. The tone of the allocution, it is thought, shows that the pretensions of the Vatican have been encouraged by the deference which was shown to it in asking the Pope to mediate between Spain and Germany on the Carolines affair.

**A Royal Wedding Postponed.**

MADRID, Dec. 29.—The marriage of the Infanta Eulalia has been postponed until February 27, on account of mourning for the late King Alfonso.

**Obituary.**

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Samuel B. Rich, LL.D., D.C.L., K.F.S., a distinguished keeper of oriental, mediæval and British antiquities and ahnographical collections, is dead, aged 72. Advices from the west coast of Africa announce that Herr Birtner, the German explorer, died recently in Bonnyland.

**Honoring Mr. Gladstone's Birthday.**

HAWARDEN, Dec. 29.—To-day is the 76th anniversary of the birth of Mr. Gladstone. During the morning he was the recipient of 400 letters congratulating him on having attained his 76th year. Mr. Gladstone left his residence at daybreak and walked to the village church, where special services were held. Notwithstanding the sleet and snow falling the walk did not seem to fatigue Mr. Gladstone, as he appeared quite hearty when returning home after the services.

Among the congratulatory messages received by Mr. Gladstone was one from the Prince of Wales. Herbert Gladstone presented his father with a bust of the Earl of Beaconsfield. Among the other presents were an American axe and a bust of Achilles.

**Not in Sympathy with the League.**

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The National league has refused to subsidize the Cork Cattle men engaged in boycotting the Cork Steam Packet Co. Parnell has also refused to support them.

**THE MENDELSSOHN CHOIR.**

**The Concert Last Evening a Pronounced Success.**

Whenever the Mendelssohn Choir gives a concert Montreal realizes a musical treat, and last night was no exception to the general rule. The programme consisted of part songs principally, all of which were rendered in an exceptional manner. The concert opened with a glee entitled "Morning Song," by Raff, which was followed by a part song "The Caravan," by Pinsuti. Then followed a soprano solo by Miss Chester, "The First Meeting," and "Good Morning," by Greig. Miss Chester, whom the public of Montreal seldom have the opportunity of hearing, possesses a beautiful, clear voice, slightly marred, however, by a peculiar and not very pleasing pronunciation. This was succeeded by a madrigal, "Fair Phyllis," by Morley, and a part song, "Winter Daye," by Caldicott, followed by a piano solo, Balade in F, No. 2, Op. 38, Chopin, by Miss Wonham. This solo was executed in a perfect manner, and called forth a rapturous encore. Miss Wonham did not make her *debut* last evening; she has on several occasions distinguished herself and delighted her audience by her light graceful touch and wonderful execution. This was succeeded by part songs "Autumn Song" by Mendelssohn, and a Reverie by Rheinbirger, the latter for ladies' voices only, and a Winter Carol by Raff, which received a well merited encore; another solo followed by Miss Chester, "Song of Spring" by Mendelssohn, for which she received a deserved encore, to which she responded, and the concert ended by a part song, "Summer Morning" by Henberger. This as were all the choruses was splendidly sung, and a credit to the executants and the conductor, Mr. Gould.

The evening was enjoyable in the extreme.

## UNITED STATES TELEGRAMS.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce on Reciprocity with Canada.

An Attempt to Wreck a Southern Pacific Railway Bridge.

The Late Mr. Vanderbilt's Will Admitted to Probate.

Shocks of Earthquake in Connecticut and Illinois.

**Bidding for Canadian Trade.**

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions favoring the appointment of commissioners for the settlement of the fishery question and for the purpose of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

**Seven Unpunished Murders.**

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 29.—Mrs. Hancock, who was attacked with an axe on Wednesday night by unknown persons, died last night. This is the seventh murder committed in this vicinity within the past eight months to which no clue has bene discovered.

**Epidemic in a Prison.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Penitentiary Commissioners are greatly alarmed over a great many cases of typhoid fever in Albany Penitentiary. Six deaths occurred there yesterday, and there are over twenty critical cases in the hospital.

**Vanderbilt's Will Probated.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Wm. H. Vanderbilt's will was admitted to probate to-day by the surrogate.

**Gen. Booth and His Army.**

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Gen. Booth in begging the Salvationists for the sum of $30,000 for current expenses of the Army for the year 1886 stated that he will not publish accounts of past expenses.

**A Lake Schooner Foundered.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The owners of the missing schooner Orphan Boy have given up all hopes of her safety. A letter was received this morning by them from a lake captain who saw the ill-fated craft on December 4, about 5 p.m., east of Beacon Island. She either foundered in the terrific gale of that night or struck a reef in attempting to make the southern passage and went to pieces. There were eight men on board, who doubtless went down with her.

**A Dastardly Crime Frustrated.**

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 29—A bold attempt was made on the night of December 23rd to blow up the big bridge of the Southern Pacific Railroad, crossing Rio Grande river several miles above this city. Dynamite was placed on the track, and the bridge bolts were loosened. A dozen or more men, speaking English, seized the bridge tender Melvin about midnight, bound and blindfolded him, and then marched him to a cabin. The intention of the robbers was to blow passenger train No. 20 from the bridge as it was crossing, and then plunder the dying passengers on the rocks below. Fortunately the train was several hours late, and when daylight approached the men fled.

**They Can Settle It Themselves.**

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 29.—Mr. J. Folkrod, a farmer worth $60,000, tried vainly to make a will that would satisfy his children. After the failure of the sixth attempt, he suicided yesterday.

**Shocks of Earthquake.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29.—Several sharp shocks of earthquake were felt here this morning, between 4.30 and 5.30 o'clock.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 29.—The inhabitants were alarmed, last night, by a shock of earthquake, the noise accompanying which resembled that made by the firing of artillery. No damage was done.

### ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The Treasurer of the St. George's Society acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations for the relief of the English poor:—

J K Ward, $30; F Stancliffe, $25; Thos Ecroyd, $20; F W Thomas, $15; John Kerry, $10; B & S H Thompson & Co, $10; E P Hannaford, $10; J E Townsend, $10; R A A Jones, $10; Geo Hague, $10; James Kimber, $10; John Burton, $5; J B Goode, $5; H Elwell, $5; Thos Harries, $5; J B Futvoye, $5; R R Grindley, $5; Thos J Howard, $5; Arthur Wilcocks, $5; Edgar Judge, $5; John Row, $5; R T Routh, $5; J H Redfern, $5; A Friend, $5; S B Heward, $5; Richd Bolton, $5; Rev R W Norman, $4; Mrs M E Tydd, $4; J W Hopkins, $3; J J Day, $3; F Cole, $3; Wm Lunn, $3; Thos Mussen, $3; Geo Creak, $3; Rev J A Newnham, $2.50; F W Barlow, $2; Gus Harries, $2; Rev F Botterell, $2; Henry Teulon, $2; F Crispo, $2; H S Mussen, $2; Jos Richards, $2; James D Adams, $2; A Friend (1,094), $1; Dr Andres, $1; Dr Wilkes, 50c.

Mrs. H Wallis, 1 turkey; Geo. Carslake, 1 hog; J. R. Clogg & Co., 2 geese; W. G. Idler, 1 ham; L. J. Sargeant, 100 lbs meat; Jas. Mutton, 1 turkey, 1 goose, roast of beef; Joseph Usherwood, 1 barrel flour; R. D'Anglin, 3 turkeys; Wm. Nivin, 1 barrel flour; J. T. Barlow, 1 goose; T. A. Dawes, 1 sheep; Mrs. Jos. Hickson, large basket of meat; Miles Williams, large basket of meat; R. W. Shepherd, 3 turkeys; Wm. Dangerfield, 1 turkey; Mrs. W. E. Cheese, 3 geese; G. H. Moss, 10 turkeys; D. J. Rees, 5 pieces of bacon; G. F. C. Smith, 1 sheep; Geo. Maybank, 1 sheep; R. Kenwood, 2 geese 2 fowls; Thos. Kneen, 1 turkey; A. S. Masterman, 10 lbs sausages 40 lbs pork; Brown Bros 100 lbs beef 1 bag potatoes 1 bag turnips; J. Sly, 52 lbs beef 20 do sausages; J. W. Mellin, 1 sheep; J. B. Williamson, 1 turkey; H. W. Batchlaw, 1 bag flour; Thos. Spindlo, 1 quarter lamb; Ed. Charters, 15 lbs suet 2 quarters lamb; R. Mills, roast of beef 1 basket of vegetables; A. Force, 1 load of coal and parcel of underclothing; W. Clark, 50 lbs mince meat; Ed. Rawlings, 200 lbs beef; Fred Kingston, 10 lbs tea; W. S. Walker, 1 barrel flour; Lightbound, Ralston & Co., half chest tea.


### THE BEST COUGH CURE.

The best remedy for Cough and all Throat and Lung troubles, is one that loosens and dislodges the tough mucous, clears the bronchial tubes, and allays irritation. This is what Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam does in every case.


### GRAND TRUNK CHANGES.

A general order has been issued by Mr. Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, which announces the changes in the traffic department of that road which have already been published in THE HERALD.

A feature of the order, however, is the ignoring of the old name Great Western Division and a substitution of new names for the divisions west of Toronto. The line west of that city is to be divided into two parts, one to be known as the Northern and the other as the Southern Division. The latter will be under the charge of Mr. Chas. Stiff as Superintendent, and Mr. R. Larmour as Assistant Superintendent. The former will be under Mr. Stephenson with Mr. W. R. Tiffin as Assistant Superintendent. The dividing line will be between the Grand Trunk and Great Western main lines, the branches between being divided between the two. The changes go into effect on the first of January.

### AMUSEMENTS.

**Academy of Music.**

VICTOR DURAND.

This excellent piece was performed again last night, and went better even than on Monday. The necessary familiarity with lines and situations has been obtained, and the performance, therefore, goes all the smoother. The situations in this play are so dramatic that the attention of the audience is, perhaps, to an unusual extent, engrossed by the leading characters at the expense of others that are deserving of great commendation. A second visit enables a spectator to realize how well the part of the Italian is played by Mr. Luke Martin, the comedy part, Mrs. Mortimer Dudley, by Mr. Florence Robinson, and a very breezy amatory doctor, who is in love with her, by Mr. George Deyo. The strength of the piece, however, is not in its strain of comedy but rather in the tension of its dramatic incidents and the manner in which the interest is sustained and the finale brought about. At the beginning one sees no reason for Mr. Tubbs, but his apparently idiotic references to his diary have a potent meaning that becomes manifest at the proper moment.

**Theatre Royal.**

There is no doubt that Miss Alice Oates and her company will score a big success in "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." Nearly all of the company have some specialty, and the piece gives ample scope for its display. Miss Alice Oates gives some beautiful songs and her acting, dancing and positions are graceful in the extreme. She is brimful of mirth and well worth seeing. Several of the ladies have good voices and sing well. The three comedians, Frankel, Van Osten and Wesley do some very comical business and were frequently applauded. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Pezold, gave some very excellent music, notably a xylophone solo by Mr. Johnston which was encored. Miss Alice Oates will appear here all this week—afternoon and evening.

**Dramatic Notes.**

Next week Janish.

Niagara has ceased to travel.

Jennie Yeamens is soon to have a "Hilarity" piece.

Booth played Iago for the last time this season in Boston on Saturday.

Rosina Vokes talks of producing two new comedies by Stephenson. She will remain in America for several months.

Lawrence Barrett gave "Hernani" its first performance at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia, last evening.

Clara Morris, suddenly taken ill, has been compelled to forego the New Year's engagement she had planned to fulfil at the New York Star Theatre.

Margaret Mather gave away her autographs as well as photographs at her seventy fifth performance of "Romeo and Juliet," at the Union Square yesterday afternoon.

### POINT ST. CHARLES.

**The Pastime Toboggan Club and Mutual Improvement Society.**

The Pastime Toboggan Slide is now in the height of its season, running out about half a mile on the river, and is in first class condition. It is every evening illuminated by a number of large lanterns, and has an extensive membership.

The Point St. Charles Mutual Improvement Society, in connection with Grace Church, will hold their weekly meeting this evening in the schoolroom.


### ONE EXPERIENCE OF MANY.

Having experienced a great deal of "Trouble!" from indigestion, so much so that I came near losing my *Life!*

My trouble always came after eating any food—

However light
And digestible.

For two or three hours at a time I had to go through the most
Excruciating pains,
"And the only way I ever got";
"Relief!"

Was by throwing up all my stomach contained!! No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until
"At last?"
I was taken! "So that for three weeks I lay in bed and
Could eat nothing!!!
My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the pain.
Their efforts were no good to me.
At last I heard a good deal
"About your Hop Bitters!
And determined to try them."
Got a bottle—in four hours I took the contents of
One!!!!
Next day I was out of bed, and have not seen a
"Sick!"
Hour, from the same cause, since.
I have recommended it to hundreds of others. You have no such
"Advocate as I am."

GEO. KENDALL, Allston, Boston, Mass.

### DOWNRIGHT CRUELTY.

To permit yourself and family to
"Suffer!"
With sickness when it can be prevented and cured so easily
With Hop Bitters!!!

### Cottages for Irish Laborers.

CORK, Dec. 29.—The Municipal Council has decided to loan as an experiment, £6,500 for the purpose of erecting 74 cottages for laborers, to be rented at half a crown a week.


## THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Ste. Cunegonde Health Board Under Arrest.

Meeting of the Civic Board.

**Reports of the Fabrique and Medical Health Officer—The Doings of the Health Court.**

MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Medical Health Officer's report for the twenty-four hours, ending at noon yesterday, shows that the number of new cases reported was 11; number of visits paid, 13; cases verified, 13; houses disinfected, 0; houses placarded for the first time, 1; houses replacarded, 1; persons vaccinated at the Health Office, 7; deaths registered at Cote des Neiges, 1; buried by Health Department, 1 child; applied for admission to hospital, 7; prosecuted before the Health Court, 4; judgements rendered 3; patients in St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, 74; bad cases, 16; deaths, 1; discharged cured, 2; patients admitted, 10; vacant beds, 78. Patients in St. Camille's Ward, 72; bad cases, 4; discharged cured, 11; vacant beds, 137. Patients in St. Sauveur's Hospital, 20; bad cases, 3; discharged cured, 4; beds vacant, 58.

FABRIQUE REPORT.

The report of the Fabrique for the 24 hours, ending at noon yesterday, shows that 1 death occurred in the city; in the suburbs, Mount Royal Hospital, 2. Total for city and suburbs, 3.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A meeting of the Civic Board of Health was held, yesterday, at 11.30 o'clock, there being present Aldermen Gray (chairman), Roy, Stevenson, Mooney; Messrs. Leveque, Graham, White, De Lisle and Perrault.

The business before the Board was of minor importance, the first being the reading of a letter complaining of the impure state of the air in the Canadian Pacific Railway shops at Hochelaga. The letter, on motion, was referred to the Sanitary Inspector, with instruction to visit the shops and report on their condition.

The opinion of the City Attorney, regarding the complaint of Messrs. Hughes & Stevenson having to make a deposit of $10 before being allowed to open the street, was read as follows:—

*To the Chairman of the Board of Health*

DEAR SIR,—I beg to answer to the question put to me at the instance of Messrs. Hughes & Stevenson, that there is nothing either in the City Charter or in the by-laws authorizing the deposit of $10 mentioned in their letter of the 17th inst., and also that I have warned the City Surveyor of the consequences.

Yours, etc.,
ROUER ROY.

On motion it was resolved that the Secretary be instructed to send copies of the City Attorney's letter to Messrs. Hughes & Stevenson and to the City Surveyor.

The Medical Health officer's report of the mortuary statistics for the past week, as already published in the HERALD, was submitted.

A report of Mr. Trimble, of the Insolation department was read to the effect that nearly all the new cases of smallpol reported have occured in the vicinity of St. Cunegonde; it further stated that at present there were only 17 infected houses in the city.

A letter from the Medical Health officer was read which stated that the patients in St. Vincent de Paul hospital had been removed the St. Camille Hospital and asking what should be done with Dr. Nolin, the physician in charge of St. Vincent de Paul.

On motion it was resolved that the matter of re-arranging the medical staff of the Catholic Hospitals should be left in the hands of Ald. Gray, chairman of the Board.

The daily report of the Medical Health Officer was then read as above published.

A letter was read from Mrs. Dr. Marsden conveying her thanks for the resolutions of condolence in her sad bereavement, passed by the Board at its last meeting.

The Board then adjourned until Saturday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

HEALTH COURT.

In the Health Court yesterday the following cases were disposed of:—

Paul Paradis, accused of concealing a case of smallpox, pleaded guilty and sentence was suspended.

Josephine Aubertin, No. 58 Iberville street, refusing to send her child to the Hospital, was fined $1 or one day in jail.

A. St. Jean, 2392 Notre Dame street, refusing vaccination, was fined $20 or fourteen days' imprisonment.

The case of J. B. Marleau accused of refnsing vaccination, was adjourned until this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

STE. CUNEGONDE COUNCIL GATHERED IN.

Yesterday afternoon warrants were issued by Messrs. Isaacson and Normandin, the justices of the Health Court, for the arrest of the entire Board of Health of the municipality of Ste. Cunegonde. In the evening Chief Health Detective Cinq-Mars and Constable Beaudin, of the Central Board, went out and served the warrants on the Mayor, Councillors and Dr. Cyphiot of Ste. Cunegonde. It is understood that the charges on which the warrants have been issued are for a general infraction of the health laws and for wilful neglect in enforcing the rules of the Central Board for the prevention of the spread of smallpox. The accused will appear before the Health Court this afternoon.


### IMPORTANT

Passengers arriving in the City of New York via Grand Central Depot save $3 Carriage Hire and Transfer of Baggage by stopping at the GRAND UNION HOTEL opposite said depot. Passengers arriving by West Shore Railroad, via Weehawken Ferry; by taking the 42d street Horse Cars at Ferry entrance, reach Grand Union Hotel in ten minutes for 5 cents, and save $3 Carriage Hire. 600 Elegant Rooms, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevators, Restaurant, Cafe, Lunch and Wine Rooms supplied with the best. Prices Moderate. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any other strictly first-class hotel in the city. Guests baggage delivered to and from Grand Central Depot free.

THE FINEST STOCK of pianos and organs in the city to select from is to be found at the N. Y. Piano Co.'s stores, 228 and 230 St. James street.

# TRADE AND COMMERCE

### SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS

| Banks. | P.C. | Payable. | Books Clcse. | Books Open. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commerce.. | 3½ | 2 Jan. | 17 Dec. | Jan. 2 |
| Hochelaga.. | 3 | 2 Jan. | 15 Dec. | Jan. 2 |
| East.Towns. | 3½ | 2 Jan. | 15 Dec. | Jan. 2 |

### QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mont. Tel... | 2 | — | 15 Dec. | Jan. 2 |
| Bell Teleph. | 2 | 15 Jan. | | |

### FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 29, 1885.

**Montreal Stock Market.**

The Bulls are in complete possession of the market and regulate prices according to their wishes, the condition of the money market being in their favor. The market, to-day, was strong, although in the afternoon there was a fractional falling off in prices. The volume of to-day's transactions was comparatively large, the total sales amounting to 3,352 shares, and the sales of bank stocks were large, reaching 1,001 shares, leaving 2,351 for the miscellaneous. Montreal Bank was more active, selling at 202¾ and 203 and then dropping back to 202¾. Toronto changed hands at 185½ and 185¾. Merchants brought 115. Commerce opened with sales at 118¼ and sold up to 119, and closed with sales at 118¾. These were the only bank stocks in which transactions were had. In the miscellaneous stocks, Richelieu opened with sales at 59½, followed by sales at 59¼, with closing sales at 59¼. City Passenger sold at from 123 to 124½. Gas was strong, opening with sales at 192½ and sold up to 193½, at which figures the closing transactions took place. Canadian Pacific was again very strong, the opening sales being made at 62½, selling up to 63½, and closing with sales at 63¼. Canadian North-West Lands changed hands at 59s and 59s 6d. There were no transactions in bonds.

To-day's transactions were as follows:

MORNING BOARD.

35 Montreal at....202¾
75 do at....203
10 Toronto at....185½
181 Merchants at....115
150 Commerce at....118¼
250 do at....118½
100 do at....118¾
50 Richelieu at....59½
25 City Passenger at....123½
6 do at....123
145 do at....124
50 Gas at....192½
100 do at....192¾
125 do at....193
100 do at....193½
250 Can. Pac. at....62½
175 do at....62¾
200 do at....63

AFTERNOON BOARD.

105 Montreal at....203
20 do ....202¾
25 Toronto at....185¾
25 Commerce at....119
25 do at....118¾
25 Richelu at....59¼
25 do ....59½
300 City Passenger at....124½
50 do ....124¼
250 Gas at....193½
100 Can. Pac. at....63
125 do ....63½
125 do ....63¼
50 Can. N. W. Lands at....59s
75 do ....59sd6

The following are the closing quotations of the stock market as specially reported for THE HERALD by D. Lorn MacDougall & Co., Stock Brokers, 11 Hospital street:—

| STOCKS. | Values of Share... | Last Half-Yearly Dividend | Sellers Per Cent.... | Buyers P'r Cent.... |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Montreal.... | $200 | 5 p.c. | 203 | 202¼ |
| Ontario Bank......... | 100 | 3 p.c. | 107½ | 106½ |
| Bank B. N. A......... | £50 | 3 p.c. | ...... | ...... |
| Banque du Peuple.... | $ 50 | ...... | 85 | 76½ |
| Molsons Bank......... | 50 | 4 p.c. | 125 | 123 |
| Bank of Toronto...... | 100 | 4 p.c. | 186 | 185½ |
| Bank Jacques Cartier. | 25 | 3 p.c. | ...... | ...... |
| Merchants Bank..... | 100 | 3½p.c. | 115½ | 115 |
| Bank d'Hochelaga... | 100 | 3 p.c. | ...... | ...... |
| East'n Township B'k. | 50 | 3½p.c. | ..... | *107 |
| Quebec Bank.......... | 100 | 3½p.c. | ...... | 94 |
| Banque Nationale.... | 50 | 2 p.c. | ...... | ...... |
| Union Bank........... | 100 | 2 p.c. | 51 | ...... |
| Can. B'k of Commerce | 50 | 4 p.c. | *119 | *118½ |
| Dominion Bank...... | 50 | 5 p.c. | ...... | ...... |
| Bank of Hamilton... | 100 | 4 p.c. | ...... | ...... |
| Ville Marie........... | 100 | 3½p.c. | ...... | ...... |
| Standard Bank........ | 50 | 3½p.c. | ...... | ...... |
| Federal Ban.k........ | 100 | 4 p.c. | 101 | ...... |
| Imperial Bank........ | 100 | 4 p.c. | ...... | ...... |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| Intercolonial Coal Co | 100 | ...... | 30 | ...... |
| do bond.s............ | ...... | ...... | 100 | ...... |
| Montreal Tel'gr'ph Co | 40 | 4 p.c. | *121½ | 121 |
| Dom. Telegraph Co... | 50 | 3 p.c. | ...... | ...... |
| Western Union Tel Co | 100 | 2½p.c. | *74½ | *73½ |
| Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co. | 100 | 3 p.c. | 59¾ | 59½ |
| City Passenger R.R.. | 50 | 3½p.c. | 124½ | 124 |
| City Gas Co........... | 40 | 6 p.c | 194 | 193½ |
| Canada Cotton Co.... | 100 | ...... | 80 | 75 |
| Canada Paper Co..... | 100 | 5 p.c. | ...... | 117½ |
| Canada Shipping Co. | 100 | 2½p.c. | 70 | ...... |
| Dundas Cotton Co.... | 100 | ...... | 69 | 64 |
| Mont Loan&Mort'g Co | 25 | 3 p.c. | ...... | ...... |
| Mont. Invest&Bldg Co | 50 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Royal Can. Ins. Co... | 25 | 3 p.c. | ...... | ...... |
| Montreal Cotton Co.. | 100 | ...... | 82½ | 77½ |
| Stormont Cotton Co.. | 100 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Hochelaga Cotton Co. | 100 | ...... | 95 | 92½ |
| Coaticook Cotton Co.. | 100 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Bell Telephone Co..... | 100 | 3½p.c. | ...... | ...... |
| Guarantee Co. of N. A | 100 | 3 p.c. | ...... | ...... |
| Accident Ins C. of N.A | 100 | 3 p.c. | ...... | ...... |
| L Ch'n&St. Law J'n B | ...... | ...... | ...... | 88 |
| Canada Cent'l R'y Bus | ...... | ...... | ...... | 106 |
| St. Paul, M&M. R'y.. | 100 | 3½p.c. | ...... | ...... |
| Canadian Pacific R . | 100 | 2½p.c. | 63½ | 63¼ |
| Mont. 7 p.c. Stock.... | 100 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Canada N W Land Co | £5stg | ...... | 59s 6d | 59s 3d |
| Can. Pacific L.G.B.... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Canada Sugar......... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Richelieu&O. bds..... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

*Ex-dividend.

**The New York Stock Market.**

The market to-day opened at about yesterday's closing prices and higher figures were obtained. The market was in fact a strong market, and prices advanced from the opening until about noon, when the market showed signs of falling off. A rally was made, however, and at the close the market was again very strong, at about the highest prices of the day.

The volume of business was moderate, the total sales being 304,800 sales of stock. Lake Shore, Erie, St. Paul, Lackawanna, New York Central, Northern Pacific preferred, North West, Western Union, and Kansas and Texas were among the most active stocks of the day, the sales of shares of these stocks being 242,400 shares, or more than three quarters of the total sales of the day. The market closed strong.

The following is from yesterday's New York *Evening Post*:—

"There does not seem to be any foundation for the rumors circulated to-day in regard to a dividend to be declared by the Lake Shore on Thursday, and also one by the New York Central early in the year. There is no doubt that the Lake Shore will show—as was stated in the *Evening Post* two weeks ago—that it has earned a surplus of about $1,000,000 for the year 1885, but there is no foundation for the report that a dividend is to be paid out of this, nor in fact, is there much probability of a dividend before next spring. The officials of the Erie say that the November earnings of the Erie show an increase of $200,000 over the same month last year."

"All the news and gossip this forenoon was bullish, and the result was a general advance in prices. The rates of sterling exchange were reduced, and for the time being that bugbear is out of the way. The weekly report of the clearings of the twenty-seven principal cities shows a large gain as the result of the holiday trade; the reports of the iron trade everywhere are encouraging. The Philadelphia papers claim that pig iron is on the way to higher prices. At Youngstown, Ohio, the rolling mills and blast furnaces have all the orders they can fill. The stock market gossip that filters through the news agencies into the "Street" was all bullish this forenoon, quite as bullish as it was bearish last week and the week before. The most conspicuous of these rumors is that a new pool has been formed in Lake Shore and New York Central, and that both are to declare larger dividends sooner than has been expected. The increase of earnings of the Northwestern and the Omaha has also given all the Granger stocks better support. A large part of this change in the tone of the gossip is because a few speculators, who have been on the bear side, have avowedly changed, and are now bulls on the Vanderbilt and Granger stocks, consequently all the gossip which emanates from such quarters is open to quite as much suspicion as was their bear talk and deceptive figures a week or two ago."

A comparison between to-day's closing prices and those of yesterday gives the following result:

Advanced—Western Union ⅝, Lake Shore 1, Pacific Mail 1⅛, Erie 1⅞, Erie 2nds 1⅜, Erie pref. 2, Ohio & Miss. 1, North-West 1⅝, St. Paul 1⅞, do. pref. 1, Michigan Central 1, Jersey Central 1, New York Central 1⅞, Del., Lack. & West., 1¼, Del. & Hudson 1, Rock Island ¼, C. B. & Quincy ⅞, Wabash 1⅜, do. pref. 2⅜, Union Pacific ⅝, Reading 1⅞, Kansas & Texas ⅞, Canada Southern ⅞, St. Paul & Omaha 1¼, Denver & Rio G. ½, Northern Pacific ¾, do. pref. 1¼, Ontario & Western 1, Erie & Western 2¼, Louisville & Nashville 1⅛, Texas Pacific ⅜, Central Pacific 2, Missouri Pacific 2, Oregon Trans. ½, Can. Pacific ¾.

Declined—C. C. C. & I. ¼.

Unchanged—Ohio Central, St. Paul, M. & M.

The following were the fluctuations in prices and the sales made in New York, Tuesday, Dec. 29th, as specially reported for THE HERALD by Macdougall Brothers, stock brokers, St. Francois Xavier street:—

| STOCKS. | Clos'g previous day. | Opening.. | 1.40 p. m.. | Closing.... | Sales..... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *West Union........... | 72½ | 72½ | 73⅛ | 73¼ | 14500 |
| Lake Shore............... | 87¾ | 87⅞ | 88¼ | 88⅜ | 42500 |
| Pacific Mail.............. | 65½ | 66⅛ | 66½ | 66⅝ | 7300 |
| Erie....................... | 24¼ | 24⅝ | 26 | 26 | 36600 |
| Erie 2nd.................. | 88¼ | 89 | 89¼ | 89⅝ | ...... |
| Erie pref................. | 50½ | 51 | 52¼ | 52½ | ...... |
| Ohio & Miss.............. | 24 | 24 | 24¾ | 25 | 2300 |
| North-West*............ | 108½ | 109 | 109⅞ | 110¼ | 14700 |
| North-West pref ...... | .... | 136 | 135 | 136 | 300 |
| St. Paul................... | 93½ | 93⅞ | 94½ | 95¼ | 55400 |
| St. Paul pref............ | 121½ | 122½ | 122 | 122½ | 2800 |
| Michigan Cent.... ..... | 75 | 76 | .... | 76 | 600 |
| N. J. Central............. | 43⅛ | 43¼ | 43⅞ | 44⅛ | 1200 |
| N. Y. Central............ | 103⅝ | 104 | 105½ | 105⅜ | 19700 |
| Del., Lack. & West...... | 126⅜ | 126¼ | 127⅝ | 127¼ | 27600 |
| Del. & Hudson, ex-div. | 96 | 95½ | 97 | 97 | 1500 |
| Rock Island, ex-div.... | 129 | .... | .... | 127⅞ | 300 |
| Ill. Central.............. | .... | 138 | 138½ | 138¾ | ...... |
| Chic., B. & Q............ | 136½ | 137½ | .... | 137½ | 400 |
| Wabash................... | 11½ | 11½ | 12½ | 12⅞ | 3100 |
| Wabash pref............. | 20 | 21 | 21½ | 22⅜ | 700 |
| Union Pacific............ | 54½ | 54¾ | 55 | 55⅛ | 7500 |
| Reading.................. | 21¼ | 21¾ | 22¼ | 23⅛ | 8100 |
| Kansas & Texas......... | 31⅝ | 31½ | 31⅝ | 32½ | 13800 |
| Canada South........... | 41 | 41½ | 42 | 41⅞ | 1400 |
| St. Paul & Omaha ...... | 37 | 37½ | 37⅞ | 38½ | 2000 |
| St. Paul & Omaha pref. | .... | 104 | 104 | 104½ | 800 |
| Denver & Rio G ........ | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 21 | 8100 |
| Northern Pac............ | 27⅝ | 28½ | 28½ | 28⅜ | 2000 |
| Northern Pac. pref...... | 60½ | 60⅝ | 61½ | 61½ | 17600 |
| Ontario & West.... | 19½ | 19⅝ | 20½ | 20½ | 2200 |
| Ohio Cent............... | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 100 |
| Erie & Western......... | 15¼ | 16½ | 17½ | 17½ | 1000 |
| Mobile & Ohio........... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ...... |
| Louisville & Nash...... | 44½ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 45⅝ | 8100 |
| C., C., C. & I............ | 55¾ | 55½ | .... | 55½ | 400 |
| Texas Pacific............ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 2100 |
| Central Pac.............. | 42¼ | 42½ | 43½ | 44¼ | 700 |
| *Missouri Pac........... | 108½ | 108⅝ | 109 | 110½ | 2500 |
| St.Paul, M. & M......... | 109 | 108½ | 109 | 109 | 400 |
| Pullman Car............ | 132 | .... | | | |
| Oregon Trans............ | 33½ | 33 | 33½ | 33½ | 5600 |
| West Shore Bonds...... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ...... |
| Canada Pac.............. | 62 | 62½ | 62⅛ | 62⅞ | 2500 |
| Exchange................ | 486 | 486 | .... | 486 | ...... |
| Money.................... | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 3 | ...... |

**Exchange.**

The market was dull to-day, and but few sales took place. New York currency changed hands at 1-32 premium. The rates were as follows:—New York currency par to 1-16 premium between banks and ⅛ to ¼ premium over the counter; Sterling sixties, 9½@9⅝ between banks and 9⅞@9¾ over the counter; demand drafts 9⅝@9⅞ between banks and 9¾@10 over the counter; cables 10¼ over the counter. Documentary sixties were 8⅝, and guaranteed cattle bills 8¾@9.

In New York the posted rates for sterling were 4.86 for sixties and 4.89½ for demand drafts. The rates for actual business were 4.85 for sixties, 4.88@4.88¼ for demand drafts, and 4.88½@4.88¾ for cables. Commercial bills were 4 83½@4 84. The supply of cotton bills was small.

Continental bills were quoted as follows, viz.: Francs, 5.17½@5.18⅛ and 5.15@5.15⅝; rechsmarks, 95¼ and 96@¼; guilders, 40¼@⅜ and 40¼@⅜.

Reported specially for THE HERALD by Messrs. Brais & Jackson, stock, grain and foreign exchange brokers, 57 St. Francois Xavier street:—

| In New York | | Dec. 29. | —In Montreal— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pstd | Actual. | N. Y. Funds | Bet. banks | Counter. |
| 4.86 | 4 85 | Stg. 60 d'ys. | Par@1-16 | ⅛@¼ |
| 4.89½ | 4 88 @¼ | Do. dem.... | 9½@⅝ | 9⅝@¾ |
| ..... | 4 88½@¾ | Do. cables.. | 9¾@⅞ | 9¾@10 |
| | | | ........ | 10¼ |

**Financial Notes.**

Call loans on stock collaterals are 3 to 4 per cent., and discounts of approved commercial paper are 6 to 7 per cent.

At the New York Stock Exchange to-day call loans on stocks were 2½ and 3 per cent., closing at the latter rate.

The Bank of England rate of discount is 4 per cent.

The open market rate for money in London to-day was 2½ per cent.

The following are the quotations cabled from the London Stock Exchange to-day:—

LONDON, 12.30 p.m.—Consols, 99 5-16 for money and 99 7-16 for the account; U. S., 4½ p. c., bonds, 114⅝; Erie, 25⅝; Canadian Pacific, 64; New York Central, 106⅝; Illinois Central, 140¼.

LONDON, 4 p.m.—Canadian Pacific, 64¼; Erie, 25⅝; New York Central, 106⅞; Ill. Central, 140¾.

To-day's cable advices from Paris give the following quotations for three per cent. *rentes*:—12.30 p. m., 80f, 25c; 2.30 p. m., 80f, 27½c; 4.30 p. m. 80f, 35c.

Canadian Pacific at the New York Stock Exchange to-day opened at 62¼, the lowest price of the day, and closed at 62⅞, the highest price of the day, with sales of 2,500 shares.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a demand in specie during the week of 8,240,000 marks.

The imports and exports of specie at and from New York last week were as follows:—

IMPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States gold coin.................. | $ 11,750 |
| Foreign gold coin........................ | 598,605 |
| Gold dust................................ | 2,712 |
| Gold bars................................ | 1,500 |
| United States silver coin................ | 63 |
| Foreign silver coin...................... | 132,727 |
| Silver bars.............................. | 8,200 |
| Total for the week....................$ | 762,169 |
| Previously reported...................... | 16,280,528 |
| Total since Jan. 1, gold.....$15,123,709 | |
| " " " silver... 1,999,088 | 17,122,797 |
| Same time in 1884........................ | 26,664,418 |
| do 1883.................................. | 20,799,321 |
| do 1882.................................. | 7,691,011 |
| do 1881.................................. | 55,963,442 |
| do 1880.................................. | 74,751,092 |
| do 1879.................................. | 84,178,784 |
| do 1878.................................. | 19,148,366 |

EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| American gold coin...................... | $ 27,513 |
| Foreign gold coin........................ | 521 |
| American gold bars....................... | 100,743 |
| American nickel coin..................... | 1,755 |
| American silver coin..................... | 230 |
| S. American silver dollars............... | 10,000 |
| Mexican silver coin...................... | 4,483 |
| American silver bars..................... | 280,025 |
| Total.................................... | $425,270 |
| Total since Jan. 1, gold... ..$8,318,565 | |
| " " " silver....15,567,981 | 23,886,546 |
| Same time in 1884........................ | 52,423,614 |
| do 1883.................................. | 15,259,645 |
| do 1882.................................. | 45,252,393 |
| do 1881.................................. | 11,326,350 |
| do 1880.................................. | 9,354,321 |
| do 1879.................................. | 14,457,527 |
| do 1878.................................. | 12,369,357 |

### PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

MONTREAL, December 29, 1885.

**Breadstuffs.**

FLOUR.—There was considerable life in the market to-day and enquiries were more numerous. The market is firm and unchanged. The following business was reported on change this forenoon:—125 brls. choice superior extra, $4.30; 120 brls. superior extra, $4.25; 210 sacks Canadian strong bakers', $4.60 per 196 lbs; 210 sacks do, $4.75; and the following sales were reported to THE HERALD this p.m.; 125 barrels Manitoba strong bakers', at $5.00; 125 barrels superior extra, at $4.30.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superior Extra, per brl... | $0.00 | @ | 4.25 |
| Extra Superfine.......... | 0.00 | @ | 4.15 |
| Fancy..................... | 0.00 | @ | 4.10 |
| Spring Extra ............. | 0.00 | @ | 4.00 |
| Superfine................. | 0.00 | @ | 3.90 |
| Strong Bakers', Manitoba.. | 0.00 | @ | 5.00 |
| Strong Bakers' [Canadian]. | 4.30 | @ | 4.40 |
| Strong Bakers' [American]. | 4.90 | @ | 5.00 |
| Fine...................... | 3.55 | @ | 3.65 |
| Middlings................. | 3.45 | @ | 3.50 |
| Pollards.................. | 3.15 | @ | 3.25 |
| Ontario bags [medium] b.i. | 2.05 | @ | 2.10 |
| " " [spring extra]. | 2.00 | @ | 2.05 |
| " " [superfine]... | 1.85 | @ | 1.90 |
| City bags [delivered]..... | 2.45 | @ | 2.50 |

OATMEAL—Quotations are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Granulated, per bbl....... | $4.40 | @ | $4.60 |
| " bags .... .... | 2.25 | @ | 2.35 |
| Ordinary, per bbl.......... | 4.10 | @ | 4.20 |
| " bags............ | 2.10 | @ | 2.20 |

CORNMEAL—Quotations are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White, per bbl ............ | $0.00 | @ | $3.15 |
| " " bag.......... | 0.00 | @ | 1.45 |
| Yellow, per bbl............ | 2.90 | @ | 2.95 |
| " " bag ........... | 1.30 | @ | 1.35 |

WHEAT — Quotations are:—Canada white winter, No. 2, 91c@93c; Canada red do., No. 2, 94c@96c; Canada spring No. 2, 94c@96c; Manitoba, 96c@98c per bushel of 60 lbs.

COURSE GRAINS.—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote:—Corn, in bond, 50c@51c, and duty paid, 60c@62c per bushel of 56 lbs.; peas, 72c@73c per bushel of 66 lbs.; oats, 31c@32c per bushel of 32 lbs.; barley, 45c@60c according to quality, per bushel of 48 lbs.; rye 66c@67c per bushel of 56 lbs.

MILL FEED—The market was quiet but firm at quotations. We quote:—Bran, $14 @ $15; shorts, $16 @ $17; provender, $23@$24 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

MALT—Is steady at quotations. We quote:—70c@85c, in bond, per bushel of 36 lbs., according to quality.

DAILY RECEIPTS.

The receipts of produce and provisions reported by the Canadian Pacific Railway for to-day, Tuesday, 29th December, up to 6 p. m., were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, bush.................... | 4,900 |
| Flour, bbls..................... | 125 |
| do sacks....................... | 350 |

**Liverpool Breadstuffs and Provisions.**

According to to-day's advices to the Associated Press, wheat was steady and in fair demand, with moderate offerings. Corn was steady and in fair demand. Quotations from the breadstuffs markets were unchanged.

The receipts of wheat for the past four days were 127,000 centals, of which 45,000 were American. The receipts of corn for the same time were 127,100 centals. The weather was snowing.

There was no change in the quotations from the provisions markets.

| | Dec. 28, 6 p.m. s. d. | | s. d. | Dec. 29, 6 p.m. s. d. | | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spring wheat....... | 7 0 | @ | 7 2 | 7 0 | @ | 7 2 |
| Red Winter......... | 7 0 | — | 7 2 | 7 0 | — | 7 2 |
| No. 1 California.... | 7 0 | — | 7 2 | 7 0 | — | 7 2 |
| No. 2 California.... | 6 9 | — | 6 11 | 6 9 | — | 6 11 |
| Corn................ | 4 8 | — | 0 0 | 4 8 | — | 0 0 |
| Pease............... | 5 6 | — | 0 0 | 5 6 | — | 0 0 |
| Pork................ | 49 0 | — | 0 0 | 49 0 | — | 0 0 |
| Lard................ | 31 6 | — | 0 0 | 31 6 | — | 0 0 |
| Bacon............... | 28 6 | — | 29 6 | 28 6 | — | 29 6 |
| Tallow.............. | 26 6 | — | 0 0 | 26 6 | — | 0 0 |
| Cheese, new......... | 48 0 | — | 0 0 | 48 0 | — | 0 0 |

Beerbohm's cable advices to-day:—Cargoes off coast, wheat, quiet but steady; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, not much demand; corn, Russian, firm; American quiet. Mixed American maize for prompt shipment, 21s 9d. Liverpool wheat, spot, quiet but steady; do., corn, dull. Wheat and flour in Paris steady. Liverpool mixed maize, 4s 7½d. Canadian peas, 5s 5d. Weather in England frosty.

Liverpool, 3.30 p. m.—Choice cheese, 48s.

**Chicago Visible Supply of Grain.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, bush.................... | 48,329,984 |
| Corn, bush..................... | 6,966,127 |
| Oats, bush..................... | 2,580,818 |
| Rye, bush...................... | 807,028 |
| Barley, bush................... | 2,344,175 |

**New York Visible Supply of Grain.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, bush.................... | 58,431,813 |
| Corn, bush..................... | 8,320,695 |
| Oats, bush..................... | 2,880,968 |
| Rye, bush...................... | 815,075 |
| Barley, bush................... | 2,327,152 |

**Chicago Markets**

Messrs. A. Geddes & Co., Chicago, representatives of Messrs. MacDougall Brothers, of this city, brokers and members of the Chicago Board of Trade, telegraph as follows respecting to-day's markets:—

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 29.—Some operators who have patiently waited for the first decrease in the visible supply to buy wheat on were accommodated to-day and bought early at 91⅝c for May, while the market closed weak at 90⅝c, which fact simply proves how contrary and fickle our market is. In our opinion there is no help for the "Bulls," except an extremely unfavorable season for winter wheat now in the ground. That, however, is only borrowing trouble. The present outlook is most discouraging to holders. Provisions sympathized with wheat, and the weakness was helped by rather free selling of two leading packers. We await the turn of the year to see what effect stocks will have and how freely hogs will come.

A. GEDDES & Co.

The following shows the closing quotations in the option market, as compared with the same yesterday and on Dec. 1:—

| | Dec. 1. | Yester-day. | To-day. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. wheat........ | 85⅝ | 85 | 84 |
| Feb. wheat........ | 85⅞ | 85⅝ | 84⅝ |
| May wheat......... | 91⅞ | 91⅝ | 90⅝ |
| Jan. corn.......... | 38½ | 36⅝ | 36⅜ |
| Feb. corn.......... | — | 36⅞ | 36⅝ |
| May corn........... | 39½ | 39⅝ | 39⅜ |
| Jan. oats .......... | 28⅜ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| May oats........... | 31⅞ | 31⅜ | 31⅜ |
| Jan. pork.......... | 9 97½ | 9 90 | 9 77½ |
| Feb. pork.......... | 10 12½ | 10 02½ | 9 87½ |
| Jan. lard........... | 6 15 | 6 00 | 5 95 |
| Feb. lard........... | 6 22½ | 6 07½ | 6 02½ |

E. McLennan, 22 St. John street, Western Chambers, reports the grain and produce markets as follows:—

CHICAGO, Dec. 29, 21885.

| | Op'g | Hi'st | Lo'st | Closing. | Same day last yr |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT— | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Jan......... | 0 85½ | 0 85½ | 0 84 | 0 84 | 0 75 |
| Feb......... | 0 86 | 0 86 | 0 84⅞ | 0 84⅞ | 0 81⅞ |
| May......... | 0 91½ | 0 91½ | 0 90½ | 0 90½ | ..... |
| CORN— | | | | | |
| Jan......... | 0 36⅜ | 0 36⅜ | 0 36½ | 0 36⅜ | 0 35½ |
| Feb......... | 0 36⅜ | 0 36⅜ | 0 36½ | 0 36⅜ | 0 37⅛ |
| May......... | 0 39⅝ | 0 39⅝ | 0 39⅜ | 0 39⅜ | ..... |
| OATS— | | | | | |
| Jan......... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 27⅛ | 0 25⅞ |
| Feb......... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 27⅞ | 0 28⅞ |
| May......... | 0 31⅜ | 0 31⅜ | 0 31⅜ | 0 31⅜ | ..... |
| PORK— | | | | | |
| Jan......... | 9 87½ | 9 90 | 9 77½ | 9 77½ | 10 80 |
| Feb......... | 9 97½ | 10 00 | 9 87½ | 9 87½ | 11 30 |
| May......... | 10 37½ | 10 37½ | 10 20 | 10 20 | ..... |
| LARD— | | | | | |
| Jan......... | 6 00 | 6 00 | 5 95 | 5 95 | 6 55 |
| Feb......... | 6 05 | 6 07½ | 6 02½ | 6 02½ | 6 82½ |
| May......... | 6 30 | 6 30 | 6 22½ | 6 2½ | ..... |
| RIBS— | | | | | |
| Jan......... | 4 82½ | ..... | ..... | 4 82½ | ..... |
| Feb......... | 4 90 | ..... | ..... | 4 90 | ..... |
| May......... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

LIVE HOGS.—The movement and prices of hogs were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Official receipts yesterday.. | 14,176 |
| Shipments yesterday.......... | 4,399 |
| Estimated receipts for to-day | 23,000 |
| Light.......................... | $3.35@$3.85 |
| Mixed packing.................. | $3.60@$3.80 |
| Heavy shipping................. | $3.85@$4.10 |

CATTLE. — Estimated receipts to-day 6,000. The market was quiet and weak.

**Grain Option Markets.**

The following were to-day's closing prices:—

New York, 3.33 p.m. — Wheat, 90⅝c January, 92⅝c, asked February, 94c, bid March, 95⅞c bid April, 97⅛c asked May, 98⅛-⅜c nominal June. Corn, 48⅞c bid December, 48⅛c January, 48⅛c bid February, 48c bid March, bid May. Oats, 34⅛c asked December, 34½ asked January, 35⅛c asked February, nominal March, 36⅞c asked May.

Milwaukee, 2.30 p.m.—Wheat, 83⅜c January, 90⅝c May.

Toledo, 2.10 p.m.—Wheat, 91⅞c@92⅛c cash, 91⅞c December, January, 93⅛c February, 97⅜c May. Corn, 38c cash-year, 36⅝c January, 40⅛c asked May. Oats, 30c cash, 33c May.

Detroit, 12.00—Wheat, No. 1 white, 90⅝c cash-December, 91⅛c bid January, 97¼c May. No. 2 red, 91⅛c cash-December, 91⅛c January, 93⅛c February, 97⅛c May.

**Provisions.**

Business continues quiet and of small volume at unchanged prices. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| India mess beef, per tc... | $22.00 | @ | $22.50 |
| Mess beef, brls.......... | 14.00 | @ | 14.50 |
| Montreal, S.C.C. pork.... | 13.00 | @ | 13.25 |
| Western S.C.C. do. .... | 13.50 | @ | 14.00 |
| Western Mess do. .... | 12.25 | @ | 12.50 |
| Lard, Fairbanks', per lb.. | 00.00 | @ | 00.09¾ |
| Do. Canadian ............ | 00.09 | @ | 00.09½ |
| Hams, uncovered, per lb.. | 00.11½ | @ | 00.12 |
| Hams, canvassed, per lb.. | 00.12 | @ | 00.12½ |
| Bacon, per lb............ | 00 10½ | @ | 00.11 |
| Shoulders, per lb........ | 00.08 | @ | 00.09 |
| Tallow, per lb........... | 00.05½ | @ | 00.06½ |

**Dairy Products.**

BUTTER—The market shows no change, being dull at quotations, which are as follows:— Creamery, 18c @ 21c; EasternTownship, 11c@16c; Morrsburg and Brockville, 10c@15c; Western, 9c@13c; rolls, 13c@16c, as to quality.

CHEESE—The tone of the market is firm, and the feeling in the trade is improving. Business is on the quiet side, and there is no change in quotations. We quote: Fancy August, 7½c@8c; fancy September and October, 8⅝c@9c; other grades, 5c@7c.

The quotations cabled from Liverpool, to-day, to the Associated Press is 48s. per cwt. for new.

Messrs. Hodgson Brothers, in their provision market report of December 19th, report as follows:—

CHEESE—Have met with a good all round demand this week, and holders have been able to get a good 1s per cwt. advance for nearly all descriptions. We quote to-day finest September and October make—colored scarce, at 48s@49s per cwt., and finest white at 47s@48s. Choice August make, 42s@44s; earlier makes at 32s@37s, according to flavor. The market closes with a firm tendency for next week.

The arrivals of butter are not large, but the demand is small for States and Canadian, buyers only wanting fine to finest creamery, which is offered at 90s@92s 6d per cwt.

**Eggs.**

The demand is a slow one and prices are unchanged. We quote:—Fresh, 21c @22c; held stock, 17½c@19c; limed, 17c @18½c.

**Poultry and Game.**

Turkeys and geese are in good supply, with a very active demand. Ducks are scarce and wanted. Chickens are in fine supply, and meet with a satisfactory enquiry. Parsridges and venison are moving slowly. We quote:—Turkeys, 11c to 12c; ducks, 11c @ 12c; geese and fowls, 6c @ 8c; venison, in carcass, 6c @ 7c; dressed haunches, 8c @ 9c; partridges, 40c @ 54c per brace.

**Dressed Hogs.**

There is a good demand for the jobbing trade at yesterday's quotations, but the supply is large and the market is consequently weaker. We quote:—Car lots, $5.40@$5.60; broken lots, $5.50@$5.75 per 100 lbs.

**Ashes.**

The market was inactive to-day and quotations are repeated. We quote:—No. 1 pots, $3.45@$3.50 per 100 lbs., according to tares.

**Commercial Notes.**

The question of again raising the duties on breadstuffs imported into France has come before the Chamber of Deputies and been adjourned for further discussion, the Minister of Agriculture arguing that the recent increase of duties has not been in force sufficiently long to be tested; while he considers the present low price of wheat to be more owing to overproduction in France than to imports from abroad.

The quantity of foreign wheat now on the way to France is only 120,000 bushels, against 1,921,600 bushels the corresponding time las year.

The San Francisco *Daily News*, Dec. 18, states that the recent decline in wheat, combined with low rates of freight, have enabled exporters to operate on a comparatively large scale, eleven ships having been taken to load wheat and flour. With the most favorable outlook for next season's crop, and with the large surplus now on hand and abundant tonnage to move it, there is a possibility of a much larger export trade during the remainder of the cereal year than during the months just past.

### MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WESTERN POINTS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.

| | Receipts. | Shipments |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls........ | 15,255 | 10,578 |
| Wheat, bush...... | 53,000 | 14,000 |
| Corn, bush........ | 320,000 | 97,000 |
| Oats, bush........ | 106,000 | 126,000 |
| Rye, bush......... | 4,000 | 7,000 |
| Barley, bush...... | 76,000 | 45,000 |
| Pork, brls ....... | 305 | 1,137 |
| Lard, lbs.......... | 948,480 | 1,330,495 |
| Cutmeats.......... | 1,126,930 | 2,863,878 |
| Flax Seed......... | 39,563 | 14,760 |

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls........ | 15,795 | 35,106 |
| Wheat, bush...... | 33,000 | ...... |
| Corn, bush........ | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Oats, bush........ | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| Rye, bush......... | ...... | ...... |
| Barley, bush...... | 18,000 | 9,000 |

TOLEDO, Dec. 29

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, brls....... | 14,748 | 2,150 |
| Corn, bush........ | 7,367 | 23,048 |
| Oats, bush........ | ...... | 1,971 |

DETROIT, Dec. 29.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bush ...... | 34,581 | ...... |

SEABOARD PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

| | Receipts. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls....... | 22,467 | 1,891 |
| Flour, sacks...... | ...... | 1,200 |
| Wheat, bush...... | 2,750 | ...... |
| Corn, bush........ | 169,800 | 49,718 |
| Oats, bush........ | 55,100 | 29 |
| Cornmeal, brls.... | 495 | ...... |
| Cornmeal, sacks... | 1,355 | ...... |
| Rye, bush......... | 600 | ...... |
| Barley, bush...... | 10,625 | ...... |
| Malt.............. | 8,550 | 105,322 |
| Bacon............. | ...... | 918,664 |
| Pork, brls........ | 707 | ...... |
| Beef.............. | 4,863 | ...... |
| Cutmeats.......... | 3,724 | ...... |
| Lard, lbs......... | 4,675 | ...... |
| Whisky ........... | 857 | ...... |
| Bacon............. | ...... | ...... |

### DOMINION CATTLE COMPANY—LIMITED.

The directors of the Dominion Cattle Company, Limited, have just issued the fourth annual statement of assets and liabilities of the Company, together with the summary of live stock account and the profit and loss statement, showing the results of last year's business.

Owing to the low price of cattle, the Company did not consider it judicious to sell the usual amount of beef, simply confining its sales, which were made at fair prices, to a sufficient sum to pay current expenses and a dividend of ten per cent.

The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent, which with the three previously paid makes 60 per cent or four hundred and eighty thousand dollars paid in dividends and reduction of capital, in the four first years of the Company's existence.

During the year the stock has been largely increased and now numbers 212 thoroughbreds valued at $35,594 against 170 valued at $26,844, a year ago, and 42,584 head of mixed cattle and horses valued at $1,064,609, against 36,370 head valued at $936,094 a year ago, showing an increase in number of 8 head of thoroughbreds and in value of $8,750, with a further increase of 6,214 head in the number of mixed cattle, and in value $128,515.

This showing must certainly prove deeply interesting to the shareholders, and accounts for the high estimation in which the stock of the Company is held.

The directors deserve to be congratulated on their wise and prudent management which has placed the Company in its present healthy and substantial condition, making the stock of the Company one of the most desirable investments of the day. The following are the report and statements referred to:—

*To the Shareholders of the Dominion Cattle Company, (Limited):*

Your Directors have much pleasure in laying before you the fourth Annual Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Company together with the Summary of Live Stock Account, and the Profit and Loss Statement, showing the result of last year's business.

The price of beef has ruled remarkably low during the past season—lower than any season for many years—so low, in fact, that your Directors thought it was not in the interest of the Company to sell cattle to any great extent. A limited number, however, have been sold, and at fair prices.

The lease question was fully investigated last summer by the Government of the United States, and also by a Committee of the Senate. The result, so far as the leases in the Cherokee strip are concerned, was favorable. The Government, while ordering the cattle to be removed from the Indian reservations, decided that the Cherokee leases could not be interfered with, inasmuch as the Cherokee nation hold a patent of their lands. The evidence taken by the Senate Committee showed conclusively that the leases in the Cherokee strip were advantageous to the Indians. There is no doubt but that the western portion of the Cherokee strip where your range is will be leased for grazing purposes for many years to come.

The directors congratulate you upon the result of these investigations, as it gives great value to your Cherokee lease and holding.

A large number of young steers have been put on the range this season. They go into the winter in fine condition.

The cash assets of the Company amount to $101,736.21. A dividend of ten per cent is recommended to be paid.

The principal part of the expenditure may be divided under the following heads:

| | |
|---|---|
| For real estate improvements [fencing]..................... | $ 2,673 07 |
| For purchase of thoroughbreds [58 head]......... | 11,950 07 |
| For purchase of mixed cattle [6,791 head] ...... | 112,599 10 |
| Interest and exchange.............. | 13,526 04 |
| Taxes.............................. | 1,605 15 |
| Lease of range [less received from pasturage and sub-letting, $3,899 | 8,163 15 |
| To meet special expenses [Smith].. | 1,437 49 |
| Ranch expenses [labor and supply] | 17,448 72 |
| Management [salary Western manager and expenses............... | 7,607 65 |
| General expenses................... | 4,020 94 |

On behalf of the Board,

M. H. COCHRANE, President.
W. B. IVES, Secretary-Treasurer.

Sherbrooke, November 30th, 1885.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

*Assets.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Real estate and ranch improvements.....................$ | 156,415 32 |
| Live stock......................... | 1,100,194 81 |
| Cash in Eastern Townships Bank. | 12,472 62 |
| In hands of Western Manager..... | 89,263 59 |
| | $1,358,346 34 |

*Liabilities.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid in. .......$800,000 00 | | |
| Reserved profit......... 130,000 00 | | |
| Current profit.......... 178,332 34 | $1,108,332 33 | |
| Bills payable.......... | 250,000 00 | |
| Due W. B. Ives......... | 14 00 | |
| | $1,358,346 34 | |

STATEMENT OF LIVE STOCK ACCOUNT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance brought forward, Dec.1st, 1884, 36,540 head ........... | 939,094 81 |
| Purchased 6,791 head mixed cattle and 53 horses, costing......... | 112,599 10 |
| Purchased 58 head thoroughbreds.......... | 11,950 00 |
| Carried to Profit and Loss............... | 143,939 07 |
| | 1,204,582 98 |
| Sales 3,763 head mixed cattle................. | 101,188 17 |
| Sales 16 head thoroughbreds................. | 3,200 00 |
| On hand— 212 thoroughbreds valued at.........$ 35,594 81; 42,584 head of mixed cattle and horses....1,004,000 00 | 1,100,194 81 |
| | 1,204,582 98 |

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance brought forward December 1st, 1884...... | $168,202 41 |
| Profit from live stock sales and increase...... | 143,939 07 |
| | $312,141 48 |

DEDUCT:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dividend paid January 2nd, 1885............ | $80,000 00 | |
| Ranch expenses (labor and supply)........... | 17,448 72 | |
| Lease of range, taxes, and other expenses at ranch and in Kansas, including management expense............. | 18,813 44 | |
| General expenses........ | 4,020 94 | |
| Interest and exchange.. | 13,526 04 | |
| | | 133,809 14 |
| Balance profit...... | | $178,332 34 |

### RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

**Canadian Pacific Railway—Dec. 29.**

Wheat, 2 cars, A. W. Ogilvie & Co; 5 cars, order Bank of Commerce; 330 sacks flour, order Merchants Bank; 125 brls flour, order Wm. Galbraith.

**GRAIN IN STORE.**

AT CHICAGO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, bush................ | 14,459,855 |
| Corn, bush................. | 4,921,998 |
| Oats, bush................. | 252,458 |
| Rye, bush.................. | 299,377 |
| Barley, bush............... | 223,220 |

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE MONTREAL HERALD.

**Canadian.**

TORONTO, December 29.

GRAIN—Wheat, Fall No. 1, $0 00 @$0 00; No. 2, $0 83 @ $0 85; No. 3, 00c @ 00c; Spring No. 1, $0 00 @ $0 00; No. 2, $0 85@$0 86; No. 3, $0 00@ $0 00. Barley, No. 1, 93c @ 94c; No. 2, 80c @ 81c; No. 3 extra, 69c @70c; No. 3, 58c @ 00c. Peas, No. 1, $0 00@00c; No. 2, 60c@00c. Oats, No. 1, 00c@00c; No. 2, 32½c @ 34c.

FLOUR—Superior, $3 70@$0 00; extra $3 60@$0 00; spring extra, $0 00@$0 00.

HOGS—$5.35@$0.00.

REMARKS—Market unchanged. Flour dull; no demand. Wheat inactive but steady. Oats easier; sold at quotations. Barley inactive; higher grades scarce and wanted at steady prices; lower grades weak. Peas weak.

**European.**

LIVERPOOL, December 29.

COTTON—Dull. Uplands, 5d; Orleans 5 3-16d.

**United States.**

CHICAGO, December 29.

LOOSE MEATS—S C, $5 00; S R, $4 87; L C, $4 75; shoulders, $3 55; G Hams, $7 00 @ $0 00; boxed meats, S C, $5 25; S R, $5 10; L C, $5 00; shoulders, $3 80; S P hams, $8 25@$0 00.

[MIDNIGHT REPORT.]

FLOUR—Steady.
WHEAT—Lower.
CORN—Firm.
OATS—Firm.
RYE—Dull; No. 2 60½c.
BARLEY—Dull; No. 2, 65c.
FLAXSEED—Weak, No. 1, $1 14½ @ $0 00.
PORK—Lower; cash, $9 25 @ $9 70; January, $9 77½@$9 80; February, $9 87½ @$10 00.
LARD—Quiet; cash, $5 95 @ $0 00; January, $5 95 @ $00 00; February, $6 00@$6 02½.
BOXED MEATS—Steady; dry salted shoulders, $3 75 @ $3 80; short ribs, sides, $4 80 @ $4 82½; short clear, sides, $5 20 @ $5 25.
WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

NEW YORK, December 29

COTTON—2.20 p m—Quiet. Uplands, 9 3-16c; Orleans, 9⅝c. Futures steady; December 9.00, January 9.10, February 9.22, March 9.33.

PETROLEUM—2 10 p m—Crude, in barrels, 6⅝c @ 7⅛c; refined, 7⅞c; cases, 8⅞c.

TALLOW—Dull; prime 5 3-16c@5¼c; d hogs, 6c@6⅛c.

[MIDNIGHT REPORT.]

FLOUR—Weak; superfine State, $3 00 @$3.50.
RYE FLOUR—Firm; superfine, $3 25 @$3 60.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Firm; $2 00 @$2 20.
CORNMEAL—Quiet; yellow western, $3 00@$3 25.
WHEAT—Higher.
RYE—Dull; No. 2 Western, 60c @ 16c Canadian, 70c@71c; State, 71c @72c.
BARLEY Steady; ungraded Canada, 90c@00c; No. 1 Canada, $1 10@00c; extra No. 2 Canada, 85c @ 00c; six-rowed State, 61½c@00c; two-rowed State, 75c@00c.
MALT—Firm; Canada 81 00@00c.
CORN—Weak.
OATS—Quiet.
COFFEE—Spot, fair; Rio at 8½c.
RICE—Dull at 6⅝c.
HOPS—Quiet and nominal.
HAY—Firm; shipping 75c@00c.
MOLASSES—Quiet; 100 test 00c @ 00c.
SUGAR—Quiet; fair to good refinery, 5⅛c @ 5⅝c; standard "A," 6⅛c @ 6½c; cut, loaf and crushed, 7¼c@7⅜c; powdered, 7c@7½c; granulated, 6⅝c@6⅞c.
TALLOW—Firm at 5 5 16c.
POTATOES—Steady. Rose $0.00 @ $0.00. Norfolk $1 50 @ $1.75. Sweets, $1 75@$2 25.
EGGS — Steady; State, 27c @ 28c; Western, 00c @ 00c; Canadian, 22c @ 24c.
PORK—Firm; mess, spot, $9 75 @ $10 25 for inspected; clear back, $00 00; family mess, $00 00@$00 00.
BEEF—Dull.
CUT MEATS—Steady; pickled bellies, 6½c @ 0c; smoked bellies, 00c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝c @ 4½c; pickled hams, 10½c@00c; smoked hams, 00c; middles dull; long clear, 6c.
LARD—Firm; western steam, spot, $6 42½@$0 00.
BUTTER—Firm; State, 18c @ 30c; Western, 8c@31c.
CHEESE—Firm. State, 6c @ 9½c; Western flat, 0c@00c.

**Boston Produce Markets.**

December 29, 1885.

BUTTER—North. cmy. good to choice, 27c@ 28c; ex., 00c; common to good, 20c @ 25c; New York dairy, 21c @ 22c; fancy, 23c; Vermont dairy, 22c @ 23c; selections, 24c @ 25c; common to good, 15c @ 20c; extra Western fresh-made creamery, 26c@00c; common to good, 22c @ 25c; Western ladle packed, 10c @ 12c; do. fair to good, 9c @ 11c; imitation creamery, choice, 17c @ 18c; fair, 14c @ 16c. Jobbing prices range 1c@2c higher than these quotations.

CHEESE—Choice Northern, 9½c @ 9¾c do Lawrence Co., 9½c@10c; fancy 00c; lower grades according to quality; Western, 9¼c@9½c. Job lots ½c higher.

EGGS—Nearby 30c@00c; Eastern extras 00c@28c; f'cy, 29c@00c; East firsts, 26c @00c; New York and Vermont, 25c@26c; Northern, 25c@26c; Western fresh, 23c @24c; do. firsts, 21c@22c; Michigan, 24c @ 25c; Island, 25c@25½c; fancy, 00c @ 00c; N S and N B, 25c@26c; fancy, 00c @00c; held stock, 20c@22c; Western, pikled, 18½c @ 19c; East limed, 19c @ 20c.

HAY—Choice prime, $19 00 @ 20 00; f'cy $21 00 @ 00 00; fair to good, $18@19; choice Eastern fine, $16 00@$18 00 fair to good do., $15 @ $16 00; poor do., $13 00@$14 00; Eastern swale, $11 00 @ $12 00. Rye straw, choice, $17 00 @ $18 00; New York rye straw, $00 00 @ $00 00; oat straw, $11 00 @ $12 00; fancy, $00 00 per ton.

POTATOES—Houlton rose, 68c@70c; do. Hebrons, 70c@00c; N H rose, 65c@ 00c; Me. Central, 60c @ 65c; New York and Vermont, 40c@48c; Burbank seedlings, 60c @ 00c; New York Hebrons, 48c@50c; do rose, 55c@ 00c; do prolifics, 50c @ 55c; Eastern do 65c @ 00c; Vt Hebrons, 55c@65c; do prolifics, 50c@55c; do rose, 55c@60c; New York peerless, 55c @00c; Chenangoes, 55c @ 60c; P E I, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick rose, $1 75@$0 00 per bbl; bulk, 60c per bush; sweets, Jerseys, $2 50 @ $0 00; Norfolk, $1 50@$0 00 per bbl.


**A CARD.**

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City*

**HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM.**

Cures Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases that lead to Consumption; breaks up Coughs and Colds; cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat, by loosening the cough, allaying irritation and removing the cause of distress.

**Fish.**

LABRADOR HERRING

PRIME

LABRADOR HERRING

LATEST CATCH.

In Barrels and Half Barrels.

NOW LANDING,

And for Sale by the Subscribers,

JOHN BAIRD & CO.

191 Commissioners Street.

Sept. 29 ly

**Fresh Arrival.**

NEW LABRADOR HERRINGS

PRIME QUALITY.

Several choice brands now landing. Also on hand for sale

Munn's S.R. Seal Oil.
A. Nfld. Pure Cod Oil,
Nfld. New Cod Liver Oil,
Nfld. Salmon in Tierces and Barrels
Nfld. Dry Table Codfish.

STEWART MUNN & C

TELEPHONE NO. 1235. 22 St. John St

Oct 6 3m 23

FOR SALE,

FISH, OILS, &c.

200 Cases Lobsters, Young's and other brands.
200 Cases Mackerel, Island Pk. Co. and other brands.
100 Tierces Labrador Salmon, No. 1's, 2's & 3's.
50 Barrels Labrador Salmon, No. 2 and 3.
50 Barrels Labrador Sea Trout.
1000 Barrels Labrador Herring, Pearce's, Steers, Reid's and other choice brands.
50 Barrels No. 1 large C. B. Herring.
250 Qtls. Prime Table Codfish.
100 Barrels Choice Green Cod, large & 1's.
1000 Boxes Smoked Herring
100 Barrels Newfound and Cod Oil A.
100 Barrels Halifax Cod Oil A.
Barrels and Bags Jamaica Coffee, Pimento and Ginger.
Fresh Fish, Cod, Halibut, Tommycods, Smelts, &c.
Apply to

J. & R. McLEA,

Agents Caledonia Coal and Railway Co.,

8 COMMON STREET.

Telephone 866,
Dec. 23.

## SPORTS BY FLOOD AND FIELD.

The "Herald's" Record of the Sporting World.

**Sporting Echoes.**

The article on Hockey in the sporting columns of yesterday's HERALD has already born good fruit, as the proposed championship series for the popular game was the talk among the sporting fraternity yesterday. The members of the various city hockey clubs are enthusiastic with respect to the formation of the proposed League, as they feel sure, as we have already stated, that it will put new life into the game, and not only make it interesting to the players, but will excite great interest in the championship matches which will thus be witnessed by thousands of spectators who by their admission fees will substantially benefit the funds of the League club. A meeting has been called for all members of the city clubs to be held at the Crystal Rink this evening.

**Snowshoeing.**

The directors of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association have just received an intimation from the C.A.A.A. that a championship snowshoe meeting will be held the first week in February. At the same time they were asked to offer some prizes to be contested for at the meeting. The directors replied that they did not see their way to giving prizes for a separate championship meeting, and suggested that instead of holding such a meeting the council of the C.A.A.A. should authorize each of the various clubs which hold race meetings throughout the season to have one or more of the races for the championship run at their meeting, such clubs providing the necessary prizes. As reason for this suggestion the directors allege that there are so many race meetings already that the tramping season is all too short, and besides every competitor will have a chance of trying his speed at all distances instead of being confined to one or two events by the limit of a man's physical strength which he can exert on any one afternoon.

A report is afloat that a "Sixfoot" Snowshoe Club is to be formed in Montreal. It is further said that the new organization, instead of the time-honored tuque, will wear white bearskins *a la Grenadier*, one would think not at all a comfortable head dress on a cold and stormy night.

Last evening the St. George's Snowshoe Club, to the number of 75, tramped out to Lumpkin's on their usual weekly tramp. The Mountain track was not in as good condition as might be wished. Several friends of the Club were present, and the evening was passed very pleasantly.

The Customs Snowshoe Clab also tramped to Lumpkins's, last evening, some 35 members leaving the College gates at 8 o'clock. The evening was passed in amusements peculiar to such occasions, and the members returned to town at a late hour, highly content with their second tramp of the season.

**The Ribbons.**

The second regular meeting of the recently formed "Queen City Driving Club" was held at the American Hotel Toronto, on Monday evening, there being a large number of the members present. The committee appointed reported that they had not as yet come to any arrangement, but it was more than likely that the Woodbine track would be obtained. The new club has already a membership roll of 100 odd, with a certainty of a still further increase. The officers for the year are as follows:—President, J. Elliott; Vice-President, J. F. Scholes; Secretary-Treasurer, Thos. Defries. Committee: S. J. Dixon, G. Johnston, M. O'Halloran, M. Donnelly, H. S. Mullane, C. A. Burns, W. McNeil, J. Frawley and E. Bolton.

**The Turf.**

To-morrow, the entries for the Canadian Derby of 1887 close, and those to have stock entered for that great event have not much time to spare. All such entries should be addressed to Duncan Robertson, Esq., Hon. Secretary of the Province of Quebec Turf Club, city.

New Year's Day will be one of importance to the owners and trainers of runners, as several stakes close on that day, among them those of Coney Island Jockey Club, where the added money amounts to $38,500; of the Louisville Jockey Club, with $25,000 in added money, and of the Kentucky Association at Lexington.

The greatest running racing of the West next year will be at Washington Park, Chicago. The purses and added money will amount to $65,000. The meeting will begin June 26 and continue three days each week until August 14. For all ages there are the Washington Park cup and competition stakes, Palmer House, Columbia, Great Western, Oakwood and Boulevard. For three-year-olds, the Hotel Richelieu, Woodlawn, Dearborn and Maiden. For two-year-olds, the Leland, Tremont House, Lakeview, Society and Quickstep stakes. The entries close January 15.

**The Wheel.**

The various cycling clubs of San Francisco have jointly signed a petition asking that part of the Sharon gift of $50,000, lately donated for the opening of a public park at San Francisco, be set aside for the formation of a bicycle race track in the proposed park.

The Yale College Bicycle Club, now numbering forty members, and clear of debt, held its annual election last week, with this result: President, G. P. D. Townsend, '86, S.; Secretary and Treasurer, C. Adams, '87; Captain, J. S. Kulp, '87, S.; Lieutenant, D. D. Bidwell, '86; Bugler, E. M. Youmans, '88.

There are rumors about London of a scheme on the part of the C. T. C. officials to interest capitalists to the extent of about $1,000,000, to be used for the construction of a palatial club house, with restaurant, gymnasium and all the comforts.

**The Sculls.**

John Meany, whose rowing slides have been used by all the professional and amateur oarsmen in every section of the globe where racing shells are known, has just completed two models of a new roller slide for racing boats. It embodies all of the merits that were possessed by the former mechanism in this line, and has in addition four sets of roller wheels, which, combined with the slide itself, make it an almost frictionless apparatus. By oarsmen and others qualified to judge it is pronounced the perfect thing. One of the models he has presented to George Hosmer, who has it on exhibition at the Golden Oar, and the other he proposes to send to Washington for patent procuring purposes.

An English gentleman on a visit to the Hub asked Hosmer the other day if Hosmer thought that Beach really won his races from Hanlan by dint of superiority, to which Hosmer replied:—"Well, you see, Hanlan did a good deal of traveling in this country previous to his journey to Australia, not to speak of that trip itself. As a consequence, Ned was all knocked out when he got to Sydney, and the climate there was horrible—110° in the shade Hanlan told me, and you know it was impossible for him to get into fix under such circumstances." Then, dropping his previously enthusiastic tone, he continued in a milder way:—"They say Hanlan made a good deal of money over there, but I don't know that he did, or at least I wouldn't say he did. Well, I don't know anything about it, I am sure." The Britisher came to the conclusion that, if George did know, he was keeping it to himself.

**Trotting.**

We give below a list of all horses that have trotted in less than 2.15. Up to the close of the trotting season of the present year 1,006 heats have been trotted in the teens; the first of these was trotted in 1865, just twenty years ago. Goldsmith Maid leads the list of heat winners "in the teens" having won about one-ninth of the total. Of the 137 horses that have trotted better than 2.20—62, nearly one-half, trotted last year. The list referred to above is as follows:—

| Name, Description and Sire. | Rec | Heats |
|---|---|---|
| Maud S., ch. m., Harold | 2.08¼ | 28 |
| Jay-Eye-See, blk. g., Dictator | 2.10 | 29 |
| St. Julien, b. g., Volunteer | 2.11¼ | 43 |
| Maxey Cobb, b. h., Happy Medium | 2.13¼ | 6 |
| Rarus, b. g., Conklin's Abdallah | 2.13¼ | 67 |
| Phallas, d. h., Dictator | 2.13¼ | 25 |
| Clingstone, b. g., Rysdyk | 2.14 | 18 |
| Goldsmith Maid, b. m., Alexander's Abdallah | 2.14 | 114 |
| Trinket, b. m., Princeps | 2.14 | 29 |
| Hopeful, gr. g., Godfrey's Patchen | 2.14¾ | 59 |

**Sporting Notes.**

At a swimming match at Glasgow, Scot., distance 225 yards, for $250 a side, D. Miller, of Dundee, defeated John Haggerty, of Staleybridge, in 3 minutes 8½ seconds. Miller has held the 1,000 yards championship of England for three years.

Mrs. Catherine Odlum, the mother of the famous swimmer who sacrificed his life by jumping from the Brooklyn Bridge, is now engaged in selling copies of a little work on the art of swimming, diving, etc., commenced by Paul Odlum and completed by her.

Will Beach visit England? is the burning question in the aquatic mind. Some oarsmen are of the opinion that he will, others that he will not, but a New York sporting journal says: "It is now stated, on what should be good authority, that he will sail from Sydney for England next February, and be ready, two months after his arrival in London, to row against any man, or men, in the world, over the Putney-Mortlake course."

Another skating rink is now projected, as, yesterday, application was made to the authorities to establish a rink on St. Maurice street, near Chaboillez square.

The Beaver Base Ball Club hold a special meeting this evening for the transaction of important business. The meeting will be held in the St. Charles Club House, at the Point.

**"MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND."**

* * * "Pretty Wives,
Lovely daughters and noble men."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and
"My wife!"
"Who?"
"Was a very pretty blonde!"
Twenty years ago, became
"Sallow!"
"Hollow-eyed!"
"Withered and aged!"
Before her time, from
"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness.

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had
"Lost!"
"Her sallowness and looked as fresh as a new-blown daisy. Well, the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old-time beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says I 'can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be *more pretty wives* if my brother farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain,

C. L. JAMES
BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

PAIN IN THE SIDE, from whatever cause, may be quickly relieved by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which cures all manner of aches and pains, and all soreness and lameness of the flesh—applied and taken inwardly.

EPPS' COCOA. — GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." *Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London Eng." 6 m d&w-239

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nervous Debility.—No part of the human machine requires more watching than the nervous system—upon it hangs health and life itself. These Pills are the best regulators and strengtheners of the nerves, and the safest general purifiers. Nausea, headache, giddiness numbness and mental apathy yield to them. They dispatch in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distension, and overcome both capricious appetites and confined bwels—the commonly accompanying signs of defective or deranged nervous power. Holloway's Pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually sink into a nervous and debilitated state, unless some such restorative be occasionally ken


**New Advertisements.**

# VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE IN MANITOBA.

**1280 Acres of Splendid Prairie Lands, Situated on Portage Creek, in the Thirteenth Township in the Sixth Range West of the principal Meridian, about Five Miles North of Portage La Prairie City.**

The following eight quarter sections of Land, viz.:—
The Northeast Quarter of Section 18.
Northeast Quarter of Section 16.
Southeast Quarter of Section 17.
Northwest Quarter of Section 4.
Northwest Quarter of Section 17.
Southwest Quarter of Section 16.
Southwest Quarter of Section 9.
Northeast Quarter of Section 5.

The above Lands are situated on Portage Creek, and are not surpassed in fertility by any Lands in the North-West. They are dry and in a well settled neighborhood, with good roads, schools etc, and within 5 miles of two Railway Stations.
**Terms of Payment Reasonable.**
Apply at
THE HERALD OFFICE.
Montreal, Dec. 5, 1885. 291

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THIS SEASON.

OFFICE, DESK and LIBRARY
BASKETS.
Fox Tail, Ostrich and Feather
DUSTERS.
KEY BOARDS!—New designs for Painting or Covering with Plush.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers.
1755 Notre Dame st.,
MONTREAL.
Nov. 21 1y 2

# ANTHONY FORCE,
RAILWAY SUPPLIES
STEEL RAILS
PIG IRON,
STEEL & IRON BARS.
JOHN RUSSEL & CO.'S
Wrought-Iron Tubes and Fittings
FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER AND HYDRAULIC PURPOSES.
*LAP-WELDED IRON TUBES*
For Locomotive and Marine Boilers.
STEEL AND HOMOGENEOUS METAL TUBES.
STRUCTURAL IRON.
Universal Metal Polish,
MORGAN'S CRUCIBLES.
TALLOW, STEARINE
FERTILIZERS,
Stearine Candles, &c.
Office: 76 ST. PETER STREET.
Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street.
MONTREAL.
Nov. 20 278

# WULFF & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE
Glues and Gelatines
Gum Arabic, Gum Tragacanth
Gum Shellac, Cochineal
Oil of Lemon
Oil of Peppermint
Turpentine, in Cases
32 St. Sulpice Street.
Dec. 14 1y 248

# FOR SALE,
EX STORE,
SAL SODA, in Lots.
WHITING, in Casks and Barrels.
LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled, guaranteed finest qualities.
FLOUR SULPHUR, in Barrels.
LUMP ALUM, in Barrels.
GLASGOW T. D. CLAY TOBACCO PIPES, in Boxes.
*ROBT. N. C. CONNAL,*
*Importer,*
Chesterfield Chambers,
18 ST. ALEXIS STREET.
Dec. 10 1y trs 205

# SMALL POX
MARKS CAN BE REMOVED.
LEON & CO.,
London, Perfumers to H. M. the Queen, have invented and patented the world-renowned
OBLITERATOR,
which removes Small Pox Marks of however long standing. The application is simple and harmless, causes no inconvenience and contains nothing injurious. Price, $2.50.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.
LEON & CO'S "DEPILATORY"
Removes Superfluous Hair in a few minutes without pain or unpleasant sensation—never to grow again. Simple and harmless. Full directions—sent by mail—Price, $1.
GEO. W. SHAW,
General Agent,
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS, 1878-

**Insurance.**

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1825.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Risks | $100,000,000 |
| Invested Funds | 31,470,000 |
| Annual Income | 4,000,000 |
| Bonuses hitherto distributed amount to the large sum of | 17,000,000 |

The time for closing the Company's Books, and dividing the Profits, having been extended to the 8th of December next, all proposals sent in prior to that date will participate in a full year's share of the profit.
W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Montreal.
Nov. 21 tf 237

THE FIRE
INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
(Limited)
Of London, England.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $4,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 850,000 |
| Government Deposit | 100,000 |

Head Office for Canada:
MONTREAL, STANDARD BUILDING,
ST. JAMES STREET.
DIRECTORS:
HON. DONALD A. SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN OGILVY, ESQ. ROBERT BENNY, Esq.
t.
243

North British and Mercantile
FIRE & LIFE
INSURANCE COMP'Y,
ESTABLISHED 1809.
RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorized Capital | £3,000,000 Stg |
| Subscribed | 2,500,000 " |
| Paid-up | 625,000 " |
| Fire Fund and Reserves at 31st December, 1884 | £1,597,225 9 6 |
| Life and Annuity Funds | 3,994,662 7 3 |
| Revenue, Fire Branch | 1,201,068 11 11 |
| Life & Annuity Branches | 587,561 8 8 |

WILLIAM EWING.....Inspector
GEORGE N. AHERN.....Sub-Inspector
Head Office for the Dominion, Montreal.
D. LORN MACDOUGALL,
THOMAS DAVIDSON,
General Agents.
October 1 1y 235

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION
Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.
FIRE and LIFE.
No. 7 ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:
77 St. Francois Xavier St.,
MONTREAL.
C. C. FOSTER, Chief Agent.
ASSETS, 31st Dec., 1884 $16,500,000
Oct. 31 Jan 1 261

THE ROYAL CANADIAN
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
160 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
This Company, doing business in Canada only, presents the following Financial Statement, and solicits the patronage of those seeking unquestionable security and honorable treatment:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $500,000 |
| Income during the year ending 31st Dec., 1884 | $425,000 |

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., Vice-Pres.
Hon. J. R. THIBAUDEAU, President.
ARTHUR GAGNON, Sec.-Treas.
GEO. H. McHENRY, Manager.
Oct. 2. 1y 236

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE CO.
Canada Board of Directors:
The Honorable HY. STARNES, Chairman.
THEODORE HART, Esq.
EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq.
W. J. BUCHANAN, Esq.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $10,000,000 |
| Amount Invested in Canada | $900,000 |
| Assets | $33,000,000 |

Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates.
Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties, insured at reduced rates.
G. F. C. SMITH,
Chief Agent for the Dominion.
Sub-Agents:
CYRILLE LAURIN, 16 Place d'Armes. FRED C. HENSHAW, 24 Hospital street.
Having been appointed Sub-Agent for the above Company for the City of Montreal, I take the liberty of asking my friends to favor me with a share of their Insurance Risks.
F. C. HENSHAW,
24 Hospital Street.
☞ Telephone Communication.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS
—AND—
Manufacturers' Agents.
Bleached Shirtings,
Grey Sheetings, Tickings,
White, Grey & Colored Blankets,
Fine and Medium Tweeds,
Knitted Goods.
Plain and Fancy Flannel,
Low Tweeds, Etoffes, &c.,
WHOLESALE ONLY SUPPLIED
15 Victoria Square, MONTREAL.
12 Wellington Street E., TORONTO.
Oct. 3. 1y 237

BRASS GOODS!
—:o:—
Fenders, Fire Sets, Andirons, Spark Guards, Coal Scuttles, &c. &c.
Marbleized Slate Mantles.
GRATES!
GAS GRATE LOGS, &c., &c
GEORGE W. REED,
Slate, Metal and Gravel Roofer,
783 & 785 Craig St., Montreal.
June 8, 1885. trs 87

**Steamships.**

WHITE CROSS LINE.
STEINMANN & LUDWIG,
OWNERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,
ANTWERP.
DIRECT AND REGULAR STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION BETWEEN
*CANADA AND ANTWERP,*
Under Contract with Dominion Government.
*S.S. HERMANN*
IS INTENDED TO SAIL FROM
Antwerp for Halifax, N. S.,
ON OR ABOUT THE
15th December.
Through Bills of Lading Granted in Antwerp to all Points West.
For Rates of Freight or Passage and other particulars, apply to
STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Antwerp,
MUNDERLOH & CO., General Agents, Montreal.
Nov. 10 26

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN
New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wyoming | Tuesday, Oct. 27, | 7.00 a.m. |
| Arizona | Tuesday, Nov. 3, | 2.00 p.m. |
| Nevada | Tuesday, Nov. 10, | 7.00 a.m. |
| Abyssinia | Tuesday, Nov. 17, | Noon. |
| Alaska | Tuesday, Nov. 24, | 6.00 a.m. |
| Wyoming | Tuesday, Dec. 1, | 12.30 p.m. |
| Arizona | Saturday, Dec 5, | 4.00 p.m. |
| Nevada | Tuesday, Dec. 15, | 10.00 a.m. |
| Abyssinia | Tuesday, Dec. 22, | 4.30 a.m. |
| Alaska | Tuesday, Dec. 29, | 11.00 a.m. |

These steamers are built of Iron in watertight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Bath-room, Smoking-room, Drawing-room, Piano and Library, also, experienced Surgeon, Stewardess and Caterer on each steamer. The State-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE.
$80, $80 and $100, according to location, &c.
INTERMEDIATE.
This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of travelling. Beds, Bedding, Wash-basins, &c., together with good food, separate Dining-room from either Cabin or Sterrage being provided. Passage, $35 single; $70 round trip.
Steerage at Very Low Rates.
Apply to
GUION & CO., 29 Broadway, New York.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
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CUNARD LINE.
LANE ROUTE.
The Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK HARBOUR,
FROM PIER 40 N. R. NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SERVIA | Saturday, Jan. | 2 |
| GALLIA | Saturday, Jan. | 9 |
| AURANIA | Saturday, Jan. | 16 |
| OREGON | Saturday, Dec. | 23 |
| SERVIA | Saturday, Jan. | 30 |
| GALLIA | Saturday, Feb. | 6 |
| AURANIA | Saturday, Feb. | 13 |
| OREGON | Saturday, Feb. | 20 |

And every following Saturday from New York and from Boston.
RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation; intermediate passage, $35.
Steerage at very low rates. Steerage tickets to and from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other Ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean Ports.
For Freight and Passage, at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO.
Or to THOS. WILSON, Agent, 17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.
Sept. 212



BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.
For Bermuda — SS. TRINIDAD January 7.
For St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Trinidad—S.S. BERMUDA, January 6
For freight, passage and insurance, apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 51 Broadway, New York.
WORLD TRAVEL CO., 136 St. James street, Montreal.
ARTHUR AHERN Secretary, Quebec.
April 20

SPRING HILL COAL.
We would remind steam users that we can deliver them this Coal FRESH MINED, ex cars, during the winter as required.
CUMBERLAND RAILWAY & COAL COMPANY.
J. R. COWANS, Secretary.
CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS, 18 Alexis Street.
Oct. 31 1y 14

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION
GUIDE
Published Monthly, containing the TIME-TABLES and MAPS of all the CANADIAN and the principal AMERICAN RAILWAY and STEAM NAVIGATION LINES.
For sale by News Dealers and Booksellers and by News Agents on Trains and Steamers.
PRICE, - - - 20 CENTS.
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J. R. CHISHOLM & CO.,
1709 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
Publishers and Proprietors

**Steamships.**

BEAVER LINE.



THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.'S
LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK
Comprising the following First-class, Clyde built, Full-powered Iron Steamships:

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| LAKE SUPERIOR | 5,000 |
| LAKE HURON | 4,100 |
| LAKE WINNIPEG | 3,300 |
| LAKE NEPIGON | 2,300 |
| LAKE CHAMPLAIN | 2,300 |

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers of the Line will sail from Liverpool for New York direct, as follows:—
Lake Winnipeg.....Tuesday, Dec. 22
Lake Superior.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
Lake Huron.....Tuesday, Jan. 19
Connecting at the latter port by direct rail with all points in Canada and the Western States, arrangements have been made ensuring the prompt delivery of goods on Through Bills Lading.
SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL.
Lake Huron.....Saturday, Jan. 2
Lake Winnipeg.....Saturday, Jan. 16
Lake Superior.....Saturday, Jan. 30
These steamers are built in water-tight compartments and of special strength for the North Atlantic trade.
In the passenger departments the most perfect provision has been made to ensure the comfort and convenience of all. In the Cabin the Staterooms are large and airy. The Steerage is fitted with the most approved Patent Canvas Berths, and is fully ventilated and heated by steam.
An experienced Surgeon is carried by each steamer, also Stewardesses to attend to the wants of females and children.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin, Montreal to Liverpool....$57.50
Return Ticket.....$105.00
Above rates include rail fare to and from New York.
STEERAGE AT LOWEST RATES.
For Freight or other particulars, apply: In Belfast, to A. A. WATT, 3 Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. SEYMOUR & Co.; in Liverpool, to R. W. ROBERTS, 21 Water St.; in New York, to ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Kemble Building, Whitehall St., or to
H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 1 Custom House Square, Montreal.
Nov. 26 71



WHITE STAR LINE
Calling at Cork Harbour, Ireland.
CARRYING BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAILS.
PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take specified routes, according to the seasons of the year, which include the Lane Routes, recommended by Lieutenant Maury.
Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows:—
FROM NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Germanic | Thursday, Dec. 31, | 1.30 p.m. |
| Celtic | Thursday, Jan. 7, | 6.00 a.m. |
| Britannic | Thursday, Jan. 14, | 11.30 a.m. |
| *Adriatic | Thursday, Jan. 21, | 5.30 a.m. |
| Germanic | Thursday, Jan. 28, | Noon |
| Republic | Thursday, Feb. 4, | 5.30 a.m. |
| Britannic | Thursday, Feb. 11, | 10.00 a.m. |
| Adriatic | Thursday, Feb. 18, | 3.00 p.m. |
| Germanic | Thursday, Feb. 25, | 11.00 a.m. |
| Republic | Thursday, Mar. 4, | 3.00 p.m. |
| Britannic | Thursday, Mar. 11, | 9.00 a.m. |
| Adriatic | Thursday, Mar. 18, | 3.00 p.m. |
| Germanic | Thursday, Mar. 25, | 9.30 a.m. |

*This steamer has very superior intermediate accommodations. Rate $35. Excursion $65.
CABIN RATES.
New York to Liverpool and Queenstown, $80 $80 and $100.
Return Tickets, $110, $140 and $180.
Tickets to London, $7, and to Paris, $22, additional. Children between one and twelve years, half-price. Infants free.
THESE STEAMERS DO NOT CARRY CATTLE SHEEP OR PIGS.
STEERAGE RATES.
From Montreal to Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belmullet, or Glasgow, including Railway Fare to New York, at lowest rates
Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates.
For further information and passage apply R. J. COGSTIS, Agent, 17 Broadway, New York.
B. J. COGHLIN, SOLE AGENT.
413 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Oct. 29 166



INMAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMER
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Carrying the United States Mail.
PROPOSED SAILING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City of Chester | Saturday, Dec. | 5, 3.00 p.m. |
| City of Chicago | Saturday, Dec. | 12, 9.00 a.m. |
| " Richmond | Saturday, Dec. | 19, 2.00 p.m. |
| Baltic | Saturday, Dec. | 26, 9.00 a.m. |
| City of Berlin | Saturday, Jan. | 2, 2.00 p.m. |
| City of Chester | Saturday, Jan. | 9, 7.30 a.m. |
| City of Chicago | Saturday, Jan. | 16, 1.00 p.m. |
| " Richmond | Saturday, Jan. | 23, 8.00 a.m. |
| Baltic | Saturday, Jan. | 30, 2.00 p.m. |
| City of Berlin | Saturday, Feb. | 6, 7.00 a.m. |
| City of Chester | Saturday, Feb. | 13, Noon. |
| City of Chicago | Saturday, Feb. | 20, 7.00 a.m. |
| " Richmond | Saturday, Feb. | 27, 1.00 p.m. |

From Inman Pier, foot of Grand Street, Jersey City.
Steerage at very low rates,
Intermediate passage, $35, Round Trip, $65
RATES OF PASSAGE—$80, $80 and $100, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Children between 2 and 12 years of age, half-fare. Servants, $50.
Special Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.
Tickets to London, $7; and to Paris $15, and $20 addional, according to route selected.
Saloon, Staterooms, Smoking and Bath-rooms amidships.
These steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.
For freight or passage apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 1 Broadway, New York; or C. C. McFALL, 143 St. James Street, or to
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
July 10 165

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
From 131 St. James Street
—TO—
The Herald Building,
VICTORIA SQUARE.
P. MITCHELL

**Steamships.**

ALLAN LINE.



Under contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.
1885---Winter Arrangements---1886.
This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

| Vessels. | Tonnage. | Commanders. |
|---|---|---|
| Numidian | 6100 | Building |
| Parisian | 5400 | Capt. James Wylie. |
| Sardinian | 4650 | Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R |
| Polynesian | 4100 | Capt. Joseph Ritchie. |
| Sarmatian | 3600 | Capt. J. Graham. |
| Circassian | 4000 | Capt. W. Richardson. |
| Peruvian | 3400 | Capt. R. H. Hughes. |
| Nova Scotian | 3300 | Capt. Hugh Wylie. |
| Caspian | 3200 | Lt. R. Barrett, R.N.R |
| Carthaginian | 4600 | Capt. A. MacNicol. |
| Siberian | 4600 | Capt. R. P. Moore. |
| Norwegian | 3581 | Capt. J. G. Stephen |
| Hibernian | 3440 | Capt. John Brown. |
| Austrian | 2700 | Capt. J. Ambury. |
| Nestorian | 2700 | Capt. W. Dalziel. |
| Prussian | 3000 | Capt. Alex. McDougal |
| Scandinavian | 3000 | Capt. John Park. |
| Buenos Ayrean | 3800 | Capt. J. Scott. |
| Corean | 4000 | Capt. C. J. Menzies |
| Grecian | 3600 | Capt. C. E. LeGallais. |
| Manitoban | 3150 | Capt. R. Carruthers. |
| Canadian | 2800 | Capt. John Kerr. |
| Phœnician | 2800 | Capt. D. McKillop |
| Waldensian | 2800 | Capt. D. J. James. |
| Lucerne | 2200 | Capt. W. S. Main. |
| Newfoundland | 1500 | Capt. C. Myllus |
| Acadian | 1385 | Capt. F. McGrath. |

The Steamers of the
Liverpool Mail Line
Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland are intended to be despatched
FROM HALIFAX.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nova Scotian | Monday, Dec. 7 |
| Siberian | Monday, Dec. 21 |
| Peruvian | Monday, Jan. 4 |

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN'S:
Cabin.....$20.00 | Intermediate.....$15.00
Steerage.....$6.00.

Glasgow Line.
During the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched fortnightly from Glasgow for Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires), and fortnightly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows:—
FROM BOSTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Carthaginian | About Nov. 29 |
| Prussian | About Dec. 13 |
| Hibernian | About Dec. 27 |

The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Austrian | About Nov. 26 |
| Scandinavian | About Dec. 10 |
| Norwegian | About Dec. 24 |

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow,
Via Boston, Portland or Halifax.
Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company via Portland.
Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East-bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.
For Freight, passage or other information, apply to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; ALEXANDER HUNTER, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; AUG. SCHMITZ & CO., or RICHARD BERNS, Antwerp; RUYS & CO., Rotterdam; C. HUGO, Hamburg; JAMES MOSS & CO., Bordeaux; FISCHER & BEHMER, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; CHARLEY & MALCOLM, Belfast; JAMES SCOTT & CO., Queenstown; MONTGOMERIE & WORKMAN, 36 Gracechurch street, London; JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; ALLAN BROTHERS, James street, Liverpool; ALLANS, RAE & CO. Quebec; ALLAN & CO., 112 La Salle street, Chicago; H. BOURLIER, Toronto: THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. ROBINSON, 136½ St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.
H. & A. ALLAN,
4 India Street, Portland, 30 State Street, Boston, and 25 Common Street, Montreal.
Nov. 21 280

DOMINION LINE
OF
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TORONTO | From Portland, | 31st Dec. |
| | Direct. | |
| *OREGON | From Portland, | 14th Jan. |
| " | From Halifax, | 16th Jan. |
| *SARNIA | From Portland, | 28th Jan. |
| " | From Halifax, | 30th Jan |

BRISTOL SERVICE.
TO AVONMOUTH DOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| TEXAS | About 30th Dec. |
| DOMINION | About 20th Jan. |

VIA PORTLAND.
Rates of Passage from Montreal:—$57.50, $77.50 and $87.50, according to accommodation. Return, $111.25, $146.25, $161.25. Intermediate, $35.50; return, $71. Steerage at lowest rates.
VIA HALIFAX.
Cabin, $62.65, $78 and $88, according to accommodation; return, $119, $147, $160. Intermediate, $39; return, $78. Steerage at lowest rates.
Prepaid Intermediate and Steerage Tickets issued at the lowest rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson, and all Grand Trunk Railway Offices or to
W. D. O'BRIEN,
143 St. James Street.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
Dec 19.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

**The following are the Terms of Subscription to THE HERALD, dating from January 1, 1885:—**

Montreal Daily Herald, per annnm, - $6 00
do do half year, - - 3 00
do do three months, 1 50
Montreal Daily Herald, single copies, 3 cts
Montreal Weekly Herald, per annum, $1 00
do do half year, - - 50c
do do three months, 25c
Special Rates for Clubs on application.

### NOTICE.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, MR. JOHN LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence is to be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY, (limited); offices in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James Street West, Montreal: HON. PETER MITCHELL, President MR. ALBERT MURRAY Secretary-Treasurer.

# The Montreal Herald.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 30.


## A WORD IN SEASON.

Some of our contemporaries profess to be surprised at the attitude of THE HERALD towards the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as if THE HERALD or Mr. Mitchell had a right to be regarded as the tame follower of Governments and corporations. If there is one fact that has been more clearly demonstrated than another it is the fact that THE MONTREAL HERALD, since Mr. Mitchell has been connected with it, has been thoroughly consistent in its independence; that its practice has harmonized with its principles; that it has made great pecuniary sacrifices to maintain these principles, and that it has daily given proof of being what it claims to be,—independent of Governments, of railway corporations, of parties and cliques of every kind and description whatsoever. Perhaps if we recall a few incidents in THE HERALD'S recent treatment of public questions, those who pretend that THE HERALD has been making "somersaults" will be helped to see matters in a fairer light.

When the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, in the most insolent and truculent manner, threatened the Government of Canada with the Company's hostility and openly announced that the aims of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company would be assailed in England, and the credit of Canada attacked in the same quarter, the organs of the Government accepted these threats and attempts at bulldozing without a word of rejoinder. They pocketed the insults and gave no sign of resentment. It remained for THE HERALD to open the campaign against Mr. Hickson and his Company, to defend the Government and Parliament and the Canadian Pacific Company against his attacks, and to denounce the insolence and rapacity of his Company. THE HERALD had the satisfaction of knowing that its efforts produced the desired result, both in Canada and in England, where the Grand Trunk's object in attempting to "burke" Canada's greatest enterprise and destroy the financial standing of the distinguished promoters of the Canadian Pacific Railway, were at last made plain. The Government organs on that occasion were dumb, and THE HERALD had to fight that battle almost unaided.

Again, when an English nobleman, from within the walls of Rideau Hall, published statements well calculated, if unanswered, to injure the reputation of the work which Parliament had sanctioned and sustained, and to cast upon the Government itself the imputation of having misapplied public monies in this direction, the Government organs were silent; they answered not a word; they allowed the imputation to stand. Mr. Mitchell and THE HERALD had other views of the duty of public men and public journals. The fact that Lord Claude Hamilton was a near relative of the Governor-General, did not lead him to hesitate a moment in replying to the very improper statements of His Lordship. The duty of defending the honor of Canada and her Ministers was undertaken by Mr. Mitchell, and those who have read his letters to Lord Claude, can say whether that duty was satisfactorily discharged or not. We venture to say that His Lordship received from those letters more information on the subject of Canada's great enterprise, and of the policy and condition of the Grand Trunk—which had been laboring to cut the throat of the national work—than he had ever obtained before.

Need we recall the incidents connected with the Grand Trunk legislation which succeeded Mr. Hickson's insulting correspondence with the Government? Despite his insults offered to, and his attacks upon, the Government, he was able to make his peace with them in order to get through Parliament a measure for consolidating certain bonded interests, and for other purposes. Mr. Mitchell and others succeeded in having that measure so amended as to give better protection to the investors than had been provided for, and to secure the double tracking of the line between Montreal and Toronto. When, by means of some very tricky performances, the House of Commons had been misled into sanctioning the bill in a mutilated form on its return from the Senate, neither Mr. Mitchell nor THE HERALD hesitated to denounce the outrage, and the Premier was compelled to exact from Mr. Hickson and the Grand Trunk Co. a pledge that the provision for the double-tracking which had been surreptitiously struck out of the bill in the Senate, would be made by the Company. THE HERALD and Mr. Mitchell co-operated in exposing this fraud, and THE HERALD did not hesitate to condemn Sir John Macdonald for what it believed to be his shilly-shally manner in dealing with the subject. We have no hesitation in saying that but for the persistent efforts made by THE HERALD, and by Mr. Mitchell in Parliament, this consummate piece of legislative swindling would have passed unexposed and unremedied.

It ought to be clear to most persons that in withstanding the Grand Trunk Railway, in opposing all the influences arrayed in its support, in forcing the Premier of Canada to do his duty in defending the honor of Parliament, THE HERALD gave ample evidence of the independence it professed.

Well, questions of the public health came up for discussion in Montreal. Has THE HERALD failed in pressing upon the Health authorities the necessity of improving the sanitary condition of the city? Did it fear to offend the Board of Health by appeals and urgings, and, when necessary, by denouncing them, in order to compel them to do their duty? Take the question of the insane: has THE HERALD shown any weak-kneedness in dealing with that subject? Did THE HERALD act as an independent journal or not when it brought upon itself the "boycotting" of the City Council? Did it fear the effect of national resentment when it called down upon itself a mobbing by East End anti-vaccinationists? Has it not had the entire French-Canadian press of the Province assailing it at once, and was it found knuckling to pressure of that description? Later, when in our opinion the Government, having tried Riel for what they themselves had elevated into a political offence, were in danger of making a martyr of him by hanging him for this offence, THE HERALD protested earnestly against an execution for such an offence; we knew quite well that we differed from a majority of our English readers; but all the same, we acted on our independent judgment, trusting to time to vindicate the wisdom of our course. Such acts speak for themselves, and they show that THE HERALD is an independent journal in the best sense of the word.

Now as regards our relations with the Canadian Pacific Railway, THE HERALD has supported that enterprise from the first, in days of darkness and in the day of its triumph. It did so believing it was an enterprise that was calculated to promote the commercial development of Canada beyond any other single enterprise in its history; that the public-spirited gentlemen who had pledged their means and talents to the work were the most capable in all the country for pushing forward such a work successfully; and that the interests of Montreal in particular would be greatly promoted by the management and terminus of the road being in this city. Mr. Mitchell supported the work for similar reasons and gave the Company the benefit of his assistance when it was needed, whether in Parliament, in the press or, in friendly counsel. There probably never was an enterprise which had more bitter or more powerful assailants, which has been more slandered or vilified, both in political circles, in Parliament, in the press, on the Stock Exchange or elsewhere. The influence of one of the great political parties of the country was unceasingly directed against it; the most influential of their party newspapers rained slanders upon it. The influence of the Grand Trunk, in Canada, in England, in the United States,—through their emissaries in Parliament, the press and the Stock Exchange,—and with capitalists, was unceasingly warring upon it. Farmers' Unions assailed it; Northern Pacific railway agents diverted its emigrants; business men predicted its ruin. When other journals which received its favors, and the organs of a Government that had called the Company into existence, were either dumb in the presence of this tempest of opposition, or spoke only with bated breath, THE HERALD stood by the Company, repelling attacks, opposing fact to falsehood, exposing its enemies, presenting fully the Company's claims on the country, explaining the benefits to follow its completion, and in every way in our power] strengthening the Company's hands. And to-day we honestly believe that of all the measures advocated by THE HERALD for nearly eighty years, there is none that compares, in its possibilities for public benefit, with the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and that of all the noble men who have at one time or another given of their means and energies and talents to advance the interests of Canada, the gentlemen who have had the most to do with the construction of this great Canadian inter-oceanic railway will be held in the highest esteem by all Canadians of the future.

But the fact that THE HERALD has shown a greater interest in the success of this work than any other journal in Canada is the very reason why it should continue to keep a watchful eye over the operations of the giant corporation. THE HERALD, as an independent journal, has a duty to the public to perform which it cannot afford to neglect. The fact that we have conveyed to the people of Canada assurances of benefits to flow from the establishment of this new system must always impel us to use the means at our command to make our assurances good. When Parliament has decreed that there shall be no pooling arrangement between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific, must THE HERALD be silent when, as the public knows, there is an "understanding" which accomplishes all the purposes of a pooling or traffic arrangement and deprives the commercial public of the promised benefits of healthy competition? We have referred to such matters as wheat speculation in the Northwest; why, we wonder, should THE HERALD not be at liberty to say what other journals have said on this subject without being charged with making a "somersault?" And even at the risk of having the charge repeated, we must call public attention to the condition of the North Shore Railway since it passed under Canadian Pacific control. In this connection we may state that some months ago we read an account of a banquet given to Mr. Van Horne on his first visit to Quebec after the transfer of the control of this road from the Grand Trunk to the Canadian Pacific. On this occasion there was much enthusiasm displayed by the politicians and business men of Quebec over the great advantages and improvements which were to result from the conclusion of an arrangement that was to cost the Dominion about two millions of dollars, of which the Grand Trunk received as its share of the "deal" about five hundred and thirty thousand dollars, to the greater proportion of which it had no just claim, but the transaction was necessary to appease Quebec, and Sir John took this way to do it. The banqueters, we repeat, were enthusiastic. The change, though costly to the country, was to result in an improved transport service, a quicker railway service, improved cars, rolling stock and terminus, cheaper freights, the construction of elevators, and the diversion to that city of a portion of the great grain and cattle business of the North-West. Such were the foreshadowings at the feast. But what has come of them all? Is there any sincerity in public and corporate life, or is all a delusion and a sham? A recent trip over that line reveals the fact that instead of those beautiful and luxurious cars for which the Pacific Company has become so famous, we found the same old and dingy rattle-traps, so well known to the patrons of the North Shore Railway in past years, during the Grand Trunk control and long before. Enquiry and observation failed to discover a single improvement in the matter of equipment, except perhaps greater cleanliness in the cars and fewer employes. It was the same old sixpence. There were none of those magnificent cars, those fast time trains, those vast terminal facilities, with elevators and cattle yards, and palatial hotels for the accommodation of emigrants. Where are they all? Have all those after-dinner speeches, so elaborately reported from Quebec, been forgotten? And is THE HERALD to be blamed for referring to their non-existence? Who is in a better position to advise the Canadian Pacific than we are? And from whom should advice more properly come? We wish to see a great railway, in which the public hopes have centred, live up to its charter and its promises; respect the legislation of Parliament—not merely the letter, but the spirit, and carry out the pledges made in its name; and this we still hope to accomplish in the public interests. It is only by exercising our right to criticise, and by the fearless expression of the opinions we have held and stated in the past, that we can hope to have any weight when advising so influential a corporation in regard to the duty which it owes the country.

After such statements, frank and full and not to be misunderstood, we hope to hear no more ignorant talk of "somersaults" or changes of policy on the part of THE HERALD. We have but one policy,—the independent treatment of all public questions. We have but one cause to serve,—the public interests. We have no masters; are under obligations to no one; have no account to render to any. We don't know how we can state THE HERALD'S position in plainer terms; and these statements are made without any mental reservation, or evasion, or equivocation. And if those who read THE HERALD with anxiety in regard to its policy and its utterances will bear these few facts in mind they will have no difficulty in interpreting what they read and in doing justice to a journal which values its independence beyond money or advertisements or job printing, the favor of Governments or the friendship of corporations. Once more we repeat that under no circumstances, under no possible forms of pressure, whether political, social, religious, commercial, national or sectional can THE HERALD be induced to surrender its independence, to allow the control of its columns to pass out of the hands of its conductors, or to submit to dictation from any quarter or from any influence whatever. This is plain speaking; and we mean it.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Sorelois*, published at, Sorel contains a long article with reference to the prolongation of the Montreal and Sorel Railway to a point opposite Three Rivers. It is proposed to continue the road either from Sorel or from Contrecœur, a distance of thirty miles from this city.

### ALDERMAN JEANNOITE ON THE ANNEXATION OF ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

It appears that Alderman Jeannotte was misreported in the expression of his views concerning the attitude of the English members of the Council in respect of the annexation to the city of the St. Jean Baptiste municipality, and we have much pleasure in giving the more accurate and more reasonable remark. He did not assert that the English were opposed to progress, and that the efforts of the French members to give Montreal her proper prestige &c., were thwarted by them, but he urged that, if they opposed the annexation of the outside municipalities they would appear to be placing themselves in this position. There is, of course, all the difference in the world between the two statements, although it does not follow that Alderman Jeannotte's proposition would necessarily be correct. It is true that Toronto has annexed her suburbs, and that in doing so she has exhibited a progressive spirit. The same principle would apply to Montreal; but principles are governed by conditions, and while it is desirable, for more than one reason, to include the outside municipalities, it is quite as desirable that the conditions of their incoming should be just, and those aldermen who opposed the annexation—not always English-speaking members by the way—could not properly be accused of action inimical to the city of Montreal by contending for certain conditions governing the entry to the corporation of other places. What Alderman Jeannotte was reported to have said is not justified by fact; what he did say is a matter of opinion open to fair difference.

### THE EXCHANGE BANK CASE.

We publish in another column a synopsis of the arguments on either side in the case of the Exchange Bank vs. the Queen, before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of Quebec, who had lent money to, and deposited money with, the Exchange Bank, since in liquidation, contend that the Crown has a right to full payment, with interest, prior to all other creditors of the Bank. The other creditors contend they have not. The Supreme Court of Quebec decided against the Crown; the Court of Queen's Bench, on appeal, reversed this decision, and the matter has been heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who have, for the present, reserved judgment. If this sort of thing is to continue as it has been going, the shortest way would be to bring the Privy Council over to Canada for a month or two in the year and abolish the Supreme Court.

### BUSINESS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

A table compiled by the Dun Wiman Mercantile Agency in Winnipeg shows the failures in that city to have been:—

| Year. | No. Failures. | Liabilities. |
|---|---|---|
| 1883 | 242 | $2,160,898 |
| 1884 | 81 | 787,000 |
| 1885 | 66 | 731,507 |

These figures cover Manitoba and the North-West Territories. It is probable that the last year has gathered in most of the weak firms. In the past three years, we are told, of 1,500 men who started business, none remain to give an account of themselves.

When the late lamented "Boom" started, crowds started business in its train; when it burst so did they. No one thought it worth while to enquire how the state of things then existing was to continue: everyone appeared to believe in some occult influences that were to keep money and business ever at flood tide. But the tide went out with a rush, and when Dun Wiman looked around "the bark was still there but the waters "had gone."

An enquiry concerning the new men and their methods of business induces the belief that trade is in a much healthier condition in the North-West than it has been for some years. The merchants are carrying lighter stocks. The facilities afforded by the completion of the C. P. R. enable them to do this satisfactorily to themselves and their customers. The wheat crop, though damaged in some parts by an early frost, is reported as having turned out "very satisfactorily," and that prices have been well maintained. The circumstance of mixed farming becoming more general is viewed with great satisfaction; articles formerly imported are now supplied in the country, and a speedy arrival of that time is looked for when other commodities besides wheat will be exported.

### FIVE-PER-CENT. FEDERATION.

Mr. Thomas Macfarlane objects to the word "impracticable" as applied to his five-per-cent. scheme of Imperial Federation. His illustrations are not to the point. He should compare like things with like. We freely admit that "impracticable" is a risky word to use when the application of scientific knowledge and the limit of mechanical invention are under discussion, but with regard to schemes for improving the world morally or politically this unhappily is not the case. It is melancholy to think of the number of wonderful schemes which, in the opinion of their inventors, were a certain cure for all the evils that afflict the state, that have come to nothing. Every well-meaning theorist has his Utopia in which every one is to be made contented, good and happy, but there is generally some apparently little five-per-cent screw loose in it which makes it utterly impracticable. So often is this the case that sensible people have come to look upon all cut and dried schemes of Government with distrust and suspicion.

Our correspondent objects to our looking at his scheme from a British point of view. Well, as Great Britain happens to be the principal party to the bargain, this is the proper standpoint from which to look at his little theory. To begin to calculate upon the benefits which the colonies would derive from a scheme to which it is certain the people of Great Britain will never consent, is a good deal more foolish than counting your chickens before they are hatched, for it is counting chickens from eggs which are not only not hatched, but which are unhatchable.

Mr. Macfarlane's gentle sarcasm about our forming an opinion on the state of the public mind in Great Britain on matters of trade and taxation from our observatory on Victoria Square, falls harmless. Victoria Square is as good a spot as there is on the globe to view the world from; and it is quite possible that a citizen of Montreal who has eyes to see may be able to form a more correct opinion on British affairs than a man living in the heart of London. It is a good thing to travel but whether the traveller gets any good from what he sees and hears depends upon the kind of man he is and the company he keeps. We have had our doubts of the unqualified benefits of travel ever since we saw an old gentleman who had crossed the Atlantic treat with that lofty scorn which superior knowledge justifies the travelled man in showing to those who stay at home a young Canadian who had the presumption to say that England is farther North than Montreal. He had crossed the Atlantic before the young puppy was born, and had noted the course of the ship and he knew that England was a long way South of any part of Canada. Mr. Macfarlane, nothwithstanding his conversations with British manufacturers and others across the Atlantic, may be as far out of his reckoning as that travelled old gentleman was.

### THE TREATY-MAKING POWER.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

"There appears a fair prospect of commercial reciprocity between the two great divisions of North America being revived on the lines of the treaty of 1854. All formal negotiations with Washington have, as a matter of course, to be conducted through the Foreign Office here. Some time ago Mr. Blake, the leader of the Canadian Opposition, delivered a speech, in which he demanded for Canada the power to make her own treaties, without reference to the Imperial Government. The demand has a plausibility suggestive of Parnellism, and to accord it would be as disastrous to the young Dominion as separation would be to Ireland. As things are, Canada is able to maintain and develop its institutions, and to secure its interest abroad, without the heavy burthen of a standing army or navy. This country is pledged to defend Canada against foreign aggression with all the resources of the empire, and that pledge would be absurd and impossible if Canada were to be allowed to enter into any foreign relation she chose. But, as a matter of fact, the Dominion is accorded perfect freedom of action both as respects domestic and foreign affairs—subject only to Imperial considerations. The Washington Treaty, for instance, so far as it affected Canada, had to be ratified by the Canadian Parliament. In the important negotiations now pending with the United States, Canadian interests and Canadian views of the subject will chiefly determine the issue."

It would have occurred to most people, not being editors of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that Mr. Blake, or any other Canadian leader, would be at least as likely to understand the requirements of Canada in her dealings with foreign countries, as a newspaper editor in London, and much more unlikely to propose anything that would be "disastrous to the young Dominion." Whether the demand suggests Parnellism to the *Pall Mall Gazette's* mind or not is a matter of indifference to Canada; if there is any analogy existing, the success of Mr. Parnell might suggest the propriety of acceding to Canada's wishes before she uses pressure to obtain what she requires. Since the legislative union of Ireland with England, it has been the fixed belief of English newspapers, the *Pall Mall Gazette* amongst them, that to ask for Home Rule was to cry for the moon. It was incompatible with the integrity of the Empire, it would be disastrous to Ireland, it was absurd, out of the question and could never be granted, but before one generation has quite passed away we see the two leaders of opposite parties in England contending for the work of giving Home Rule to Ireland. Canada must not be put off by the time-worn phrases with which haters of change meet every new proposal. Confederation requires the power to make its own commercial treaties as a sequel to the power to otherwise regulate its trade relations. Canada determines for itself the terms upon which she will admit all foreign goods into the country; there can be no good reason why she should not make distinctions for valuable considerations where her commerce requires it. Canadians are quite the best judges of what will be disastrous to their young Dominion.

The *Fall Mall Gazette* misrepresents Canada's position by saying that it would be absurd to promise to defend her were she allowed "to enter into any foreign relation she chose." This has not been proposed. There are many foreign relations into which a colony could not enter and remain a portion of the Empire; with whomsoever the Mother Country may be at war we cannot be at peace, we cannot enter into treaties that cripple the proper authority or influence of the Crown, but there should be nothing to prevent our making a deal with our native products against those of some other country wherever we find we can do so with advantage. Precisely the same *ad captandum* arguments that are used against it were employed to dissuade us from the idea of a protective tariff against English manufactured goods, and with about as much reason. If, as it has proved, there is nothing incompatible with our position in the empire in the N.P., there cannot be in what are really necessary implements to its proper working. We do not see what our defence by England has to do with the matter. If our bargainings with foreign nations lead us into disputes, they will be commercial disputes that must be settled by commercial pressure; we should not go to war about them, nor would England be required to move hand in the matter. Canadians are not likely to suppose that because they can make a bargain without asking the Colonial Secretary's permission, that therefore they have command of the forces of the Empire. Canada is not content with "perfect "freedom of action—subject only to Im-"perial considerations." Imperial considerations means English considerations, these in their turn mean pecuniary considerations, and where they are concerned experience has taught the world that it means England first, and the rest however they can come in. And no better example of this could be found than in the Washington Treaty to which the *Pall Mall Gazette* refers. Canadian interests were bartered away right and left for "English considerations," and to cover up England's peccadilloes, and Canada was left with the option of acquiescing or turning out her Government and adopting a course that would probably have ended in separation for the Empire. The whole gist of the matter may be summed up in a sentence:—We want the right to make our own commercial treaties and we must have it.

THE Springfield *Republican*, a journal of high standing and influence, says:

"The New England Congressmen are reported to be a unit in favor of excluding Canadian fish. The New England fishermen have had the whip hand the past summer, but they may find by another year that they will be shut out of Canadian fishing grounds. They cannot afford to look only upon one side of this question."

And the New York *Herald* commends it to the careful consideration of those concerned. So do we.


SPECIAL NOTICE.

THOSE WISHING TO HAVE THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THEMSELVES, OR THEIR CHILDREN TAKEN AT NOTMAN'S WILL PLEASE CALL EARLY AND MAKE THEIR APPOINTMENTS, AS THEIR STUDIO WILL BE CLOSED ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Dec 30 tf 312

New Advertisements.

FRESH ARRIVALS

—AT THE—

Italian Warehouse.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

BOSTON PINE WREATHS!

For Decorating Purposes.

15,000 yards received yesterday, per National Despatch.

GAME. GAME.

OF ALL KINDS.

Quail, Prairie Chickens, Partridges and Extra Large Wild Turkeys.

Finest Florida Oranges, Finest Jamaica Oranges, Finest Valencia Oranges.

OYSTERS. OYSTERS.

Finest Baltimore and Fairhavens XXX Selected.

Special supplies receiving daily for the HOLIDAY TRADE.

NEW YORK BISCUITS.

Cocoanut Maccaroons.
Extra Ginger Snaps,
Graham Wafers,
Butter Taffy,
Chocolate Spiced Cakes,
Shell Oyster Biscuits,
Etc., Etc.

Remember that our assortment of Fine Wines and Liquors for the Holiday Trade is unequalled in Canada, in

Fine Champagnes, Clarets,
Sauternes, Hocks, Moselles,
Burgundies, Ports, Sherries,
Brandies, Whiskeys, Liquers, Etc.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Grocers and Wine Merchants,

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE

199 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

Dec. 30 312

Cordon Rouge

SOLD BY ALL

Leading Wine Merchants and Grocers.

Dec. 30 c 312

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886

WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, limited, London, having been appointed by the Royal Commissioners, sole contractors for the Printing, Publishing and Advertising in the CATALOGUE GUIDE, DAILY PROGRAMME, and other official publications, respectfully request that intending advertisers should make immediate application for any space they may require in the above publications. All communications respecting advertisements to be addressed to their agent, JOHN GLEN, 379 Strand, London, W. C., England. o 312

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

HENRY THOMAS....Lessee and Manager.

Re-Engagement for New Year's Week of the Brilliant Artiste,

ROSE COGHLAN,

Tuesday Evening, and New Year's Day, Two Performances.

VICTOR DURAND.

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings and Saturday Matinee,

THE IDOL OF THE HOUR,

Saturday Evening, OUR JOAN.

Seats now secured at Nordheimer's Music Store.

NEXT WEEK—JANISH.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Sparrow & Jacobs.....Proprietors and Managers

SECOND WEEK.

Afternoon and Evening, December 28th.

Phenomenal Success of the Peerless, World-Renowned

ALICE OATES,

AND HER

Burlesque Company.

25 ARTISTS 25

Second Week. Commencing

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28TH,

Everything New, Dazzling, Mystifying, Entrancing. Grandest Success ever seen in Montreal. Houses Packed to Suffocation.

The World's Favorite

ALICE OATES,

—AS—

EARL DONARLY

In the Burlesque of

The Field of the Cloth of Gold.

With all the Costumes, Musical Selections, Scenic Effects, &c., as used in London, Paris and New York. Grand Array of Talent and Beauty. Admission, 10, 20 and 30 cents.

Dec 26 309

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB

The Band of the Victoria Rifles

WILL PLAY ON

Tuesday, 29th Dec.....8 to 10.30 p.m.
New Year's Day.....10.30 to 1 p.m.
Wednesday, 6th January, 1886...4 to 6.30 p.m.
Saturday, 9th Jan.....4 to 6.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 13th Jan.....8 to 10.30 p.m.

W. ALEX. CALDWELL, Sec.-Treas.

Dec. 16. tf 290

ART CLASSES.

The Art Association of Montreal.

The Second Term of the Association's ART CLASSES will be opened on the 8th JANUARY, 1886, under the direction of

MR. R. HARRIS, R.C.A.,

and close on the 30th April next. As a limited number only can be accommodated, intending pupils should send in their names early.

For information, as to terms, etc., apply to

S. ENGLISH, Secretary.

Dec. 24 220

DANCING.

PROF. DURKEE'S Beginners' Classes—Monday and Friday evenings; Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Advanced Class—Every Tuesday evening.

All the rage in Boston, New York and other cities, THE BOSTON SCHOTTISCHE, the most beautiful dance of the age, surpassing in artistic grace its only rival, the Waltz. In Canada taught by PROF. DURKEE only. Private lessons day or evening.

115 MANSFIELD ST., MONTREAL.

Dec. 9 m

NEW DANCE MUSIC.

—:o:—

WITH THE STREAM [Waltz].....60c
Theo. Marzials.
TABBY [Polka].....40c
P. Bucalossi.
LES SOURIRES [Waltz].....60c
Emile Waldteufel.
HANKY PANKY [Polka].....40c
Charles Coote.
ENCORE UNE FOIS [Waltz].....60c
Caroline Lowthian.

Of all music dealers, or mailed free on receipt of published price by the

Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association, (Limited)

38 CHURCH STREET, Toronto.

Dec. 12 6m mws 238

New Advertisements.

FULL DRESS!

Where to Buy Your GLOVES!

Our 2-Button White Kid Gloves at 65c are as flexible, and fit as well, as any Glove in the Trade at $1.25.

R. J. TOOKE,

177 St. James Street.

Dec. 30 312

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

Corona Camelias - 25 in a box
Intimidads - - - 25 in a box
Lansdowne - - - 25 in a box
Manuel Garcia Bouquets, 25 in a box

These Cigars are suitable Presents.

PHILIP HENRY,

134 St. James Street.

BRANCH: 1385 St. Catherine Street.

WANTED.

By American family of three persons, three or four Rooms, well furnished, for light housekeeping, in good location.

Address "D. G.," HERALD Office.

Dec 25 b 3.9

New Advertisements.

## Montreal City & District Savings Bank

### NOTICE.

Depositors in the Bank and the public are requested to take notice that the Head Office and Branches will be closed on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., for the closing of interest accounts.

By order of the Board,
HY. BARBEAU,
Manager.

December 29th, 1885.

## Holiday Presents!

BUY HOLIDAY PRESENTS
BUY HOLIDAY PRESENTS
BUY HOLIDAY PRESENTS
BUY HOLIDAY PRESENTS
BUY HOLIDAY PRESENTS
BUY HOLIDAY PRESENTS

At S. CARSLEY'S.
At S. CARSLEY'S.
At S. CARSLEY'S.
At S. CARSLEY'S.
At S. CARSLEY'S.
At S. CARSLEY'S.

AND YOU BUY
AND YOU BUY
AND YOU BUY
AND YOU BUY
AND YOU BUY
AND YOU BUY

GOOD GOODS CHEAP.
GOOD GOODS CHEAP.
GOOD GOODS CHEAP.
GOOD GOODS CHEAP.
GOOD GOODS CHEAP.
GOOD GOODS CHEAP.

NEW LACE CURTAINS,
NEW LACE CURTAINS,
NEW LACE CORTAINS,
NEW LACE CURTAINS,
NEW LACE CURTAINS,
NEW LACE CURTAINS,

RAW SILK CURTAINS,
RAW SILK CURTAINS,
RAW SILK CURTAINS,
RAW SILK CURTAINS,
RAW SILK CURTAINS,
RAW SILK CURTAINS,

NEW TABLE LINENS,
NEW TABLE LINENS,
NEW TABLE LINENS,
NEW TABLE LINENS,
NEW TABLE LINENS,
NEW TABLE LINENS,

DINNER NAPKINS
DINNER NAPKINS
DINNER NAPKINS
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DINNER NAPKINS
DINNER NAPKINS

At S. CARSLEY'S.
At S. CARSLEY'S.
At S. CARSLEY'S.
At S. CARSLEY'S.
At S. CARSLEY'S.
At S. CARSLEY'S.

## S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777,

NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.

## PAISLEY & ROSS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Successors to J. D. Anderson,

206 St. James Street.

☞ Finest Imported Goods, for Overcoats and Suitings, always kept in stock.

Advocates', Clerical and Academical Gowns a specialty.

Military Uniforms, Highland Costumes and Liveries, made in the very best style.

**PAISLEY & ROSS,**
C. PAISLEY. H. ROSS.
**206 St. James Street.**
Dec. 29 e 311

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } District of Montreal. }
**In the Superior Court for Lower Canada.**

The Twenty-sixth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Five.

(No. 1601.)

Dame ELIZABETH CARMICHAEL, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late John Monk, in his lifetime of the same place, Advocate, deceased, in her capacity of usufructuary legatee and sole executrix of and under the last will and testament of the said late John Monk, and codicil thereto, made and passed before Wm. F. Lighthall and his colleague, Notaries Public, Plaintiff,

vs.

Dame GEORGIANA DUFF STANLEY, of the City and District of Montreal, presently at Berthier, in the District of Richelieu, widow of the late William E. Phillips, in his lifetime of the same place, Esquire, deceased, in her quality of tutrix to Allan Arthur Phillips and William Ellegood Phillips, minor children, issue of her marriage with her said late husband, and in her quality of sole executrix under the last will and testament of her said husband, passed and executed before J. S. Hunter and his colleague, Notaries Public, and Charles Wm. Phillips, of Berthier, at the District of Richelieu, Henry Stanley Phillips, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and Dame Georgiana Alice Phillips, wife duly separated as to property of Duncan E. Bowie, Advocate, all of the City and District of Montreal, and the said Duncan E. Bowie, for the purpose of authorizing his said wife in the present suit, and the said Charles Wm. Phillips, Henry Stanley Phillips, Dame Georgiana Alice Phillips, and the minor children, Allan Arthur Phillips and William Ellegood Phillips, being the sole heirs-at-law and lawful representatives of the said late William E. Phillips, Defendants. It is ordered on the motion of Messrs Abbott, Tait, Abbotts & Campbell, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of S. C. Marsan, one of the sworn Bailiffs of this Honorable Court, made on the writ in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant, Henry Stanley Phillips, left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language, in the newspaper of the city of Montreal, called THE HERALD, and twice in the French language, in the newspaper of the said city called *La Minerve*, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

The Defendant, Henry Stanley Phillips, is ordered to appear within two months.

(By order.

GEO. H. KERNICK,
Deputy P. S. C.

312 u

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

## Established 1853.

THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE!

## W. S. WALKER,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fine Diamonds, Watches, Gold Jewellery,

PLATED WARE, &c.

A Selection of the Most Elegant, Novel and Choicest Goods, especially suitable for

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!

**1711—Notre Dame St.—1711**

OPPOSITE SEMINARY.

☞ *Open New Year's Eve till 11 o'clock.*

Dec. 30 312

## NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

## THOS. ALLAN & CO.

JEWELLERS, &c.

**1307 St. Catherine Street,**

Dec. 30 QUEEN'S BLOCK. m 312

## GLOVES!

## FOR NEW YEAR'S.

Nothing More Appropriate for a New Year's Gift than a Pair of

## KID OR WINTER GLOVES!

We are still Giving Away a Glove Box and New Year's Card with every Pair of Gloves Sold.

## PARIS KID GLOVE STORE

**262 ST. JAMES STREET.**

NEAR McGILL.

December 29 u 311

### SPECIAL NOTICE

TO PURCHASERS OF

## COTTON WARP.

We find it necessary to call the attention of those who use Cotton Yarn or Warp to the fact that the Yarn made by us is the only

**Water Twist Yarn**

made in the Dominion, no other mill having the machinery on which to make it. Our Yarn is, consequently, very much superior for weaving purposes to any other in the market, a fact which is well known to those who have used it for the past

**TWENTY YEARS.**

All our Yarns have our name upon the label, and none other genuine. For sale by all Wholesale Houses.

## WM. PARK & SON,

(LIMITED),

**New Brunswick Cotton Mills.**

WM. HEWITT, 11 Colborne st., Toronto.
DUNCAN BELL, 70 St. Peter st., Montreal.

Dec. 7 tf 292

### FOR SALE CHEAP.

One Horizontal Steam Engine, cylinder 12x 5 inches, with governor, fly wheel and heater complete.

Two new, easy running, hand Litho Presses, Prints Stone, 24x36 inches.

Twenty-four New Office Seal Presses, favorite pattern.

Four New Screw Embossing Presses.

Two Pairs of Second-hand Bellows, 36 in. wide. Apply to

**R. THOMPSON & SON,**
299 **18 St. Constant St.**

### THE CANADA COTTON COMPANY

**Cornwall, Ont.**

Manufacturers of Cottonades, Ducks, Canton Flannels, Dyed Linings, Cotton Blankets, &c

**Offices in Montreal:**

Corner St. John and Notre Dame streets City and District.

Oct. 2. 1y 236

### Steam Engines & Boilers

QUALIFICATION OF ENGINEERS

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by-law No. 145 concerning the qualification of persons in charge of steam-engines and boilers, passed by the Council on the 8th July last, will come into force on the FIRST day of January, proximo [1886], and that according to the terms of that by-law, no person shall take charge of the working and handling of a stationary, semi-portable or portable steam engine or boiler in the city, either as engineer or fireman who is not twenty-one years of age or over and has not obtained a license from the inspector of licenses appointed by the corporation; and all persons who claim to be qualified to take charge of the working and handling of a steam engine or boiler, as engineer or fireman, shall apply to the inspector of boilers who is authorized to examine the applicants and to grant them a license if upon full consideration he is satisfied that such applicants are suitable and safe persons to be entrusted with the duties of an engineer, &c.

The by-law establishes four classes of persons entitled to take charge of a steam engine or boiler, viz:—

*a.* The first class shall be engineers qualified to take charge of any steam engine or boiler.

The second class shall be engineers qualified to take charge of any steam engine or steam boiler not exceeding twenty nominal horse power calculated as per schedule annexed to by-law.

The third class shall be engineers qualified to take charge of any steam engine or steam boiler not exceeding ten nominal horse power.

The fourth class shall be firemen qualified to take charge of any boiler used for heating, boiling or drying purposes; they may, however, take charge of a steam boiler used for motive power when under the immediate supervision of an engineer of the first, second or third class.

(By order)
CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, Dec, 28, 1885. b 312

### THE Canadian Bank of Commerce.

**DIVIDEND No. 37.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of

**Three and One-Half Per Cent.,**

upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after

SATURDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of December next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

W. N. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

TORONTO, 24th November, 1885.
Nov. 25 30D 282

### The Colonial Bank of Canada,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to incorporate "The Colonial Bank of Canada," to carry on a General Banking business at the City of Montreal or elsewhere in Canada, with the usual powers conferred on Banks in Canada.

MACMILLAN & CAMERON,
Solicitors for Applicants.

LONDON, Ont., 30th October, 1885. DW w 30

### NOTICE.

**NORWICH UNION**
**FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY**
OF NORWICH, ENGLAND.
**Established 1797.**

*Capital, - - - - $5,500,000*

REPRESENTED BY

**JOHN WM. MOLSON,**
RESIDENT AGENT,
**101 St. Francois Xavier Street.**

SPECIAL CITY AGENTS:
J. MURRAY. | A. M. ROLLAND.
☞ Telephone communication.
Oct. 23. tf ws 254

### RICHELIEU!

**The Prince of Table Waters.**

Pure, Sparkling, Refreshing

☞ For sale by the leading Hotels, Clubs Restaurants and Grocers.

Dec. 16 tf ws 237

### THE VEUVE CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE,

Yellow label, now in the market, is superb, comparing with the Grand Vintage, 1878.

CHAS. F. SCHMIDT & PETERS, NEW YORK.
Sole Agents for U.S. an Canada.
Dec 16 D16,19,23,26,30 J2 300

A LARGE FIRM OF ENGLISH STEEL Makers, manufacturing Slabs, Blooms and Billets, Tin Plate and all descriptions of Bars, Tube Strips, Hoops, Rivet, Gun, Horse-shoe and Nail Steel by the Siemens-Martin process, are desirous of appointing Agents to represent them in the Dominion of Canada. Only Firms of high reputation and who can introduce a good connection need apply, stating terms, etc., to "C," care STREET & CO., 30 Cornhill, London, England.
Dec. 23 m w 306

**Use Imperial Extract Co.'s Flavoring Extracts. Best in the World.**

IMPERIAL EXTRACT CO.,
48 Colborne Street, Toronto.
Nov. 24 ws 281

New Advertisements. New Advertisements

## Important Announcement

—FROM THE—

## N. Y. PIANO CO.

On and after the present date the N. Y. Piano Co. will Reduce the prices of all the Pianos on their extensive list TEN PER CENT. and sell only for cash.

This will make a reduction of **$50** from the price of the Style I, New York WEBER PIANO, which all musical people admit is the FINEST PIANO IN AMERICA.

We will sell the Pianos of well-known Standard New York makers for **$225 CASH** and upwards. These Pianos are in fine Rosewood Cases, and fully guaranteed.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE MAGNIFICENT PIANOS OF

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALBERT WEBER, | New York, | 32 | years' standing. |
| DECKER & SON, | " | 34 | " |
| DUNHAM & SON. | " | 52 | " " |
| FRANCIS BACON, | " | 93 | " " |

(Founded by John Jacob Astor in 1789.)

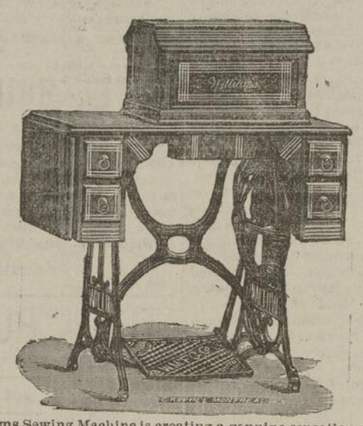
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. P. HALE & CO., | New York, | 30 | years' standing. |
| VOSE & SON, | Boston, | 34 | " " |

## N. Y. PIANO CO.

**228 St. James Street, Montreal.**

December 23. wts 306

## IT LEADS THE TRADE EVERYWHERE



The New Williams Sewing Machine is creating a genuine sensation wherever introduced. Its new self-threading shuttle astonishes all who behold its simplicity and perfection. The Adjustable Castor, for making the machine stand solid and level on an uneven floor, commands the admiration of all who examine it. The New Williams surpasses all other machines in the number and excellence of its valuable new improvements. We cannot enumerate them all in an ordinary newspaper advertisement, but shall be glad to show them to all who will favor us with a call at our salesroom.

A discount of 23 per cent. allowed on all cash sales made during the holiday season.

## THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.,

**1733 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.**

☞ **Agents Wanted.**

Dec. 23 24 26 30 31D 2J '86 306

### Choice Christmas and New Year's Presents.

**A. LOEB, Manufacturers' Wholesale Agent,**

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

*Bronzes and China Statuary,*
*Liquor Sets, Vases, Tea Sets,*
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THEY ARE THE BEST.

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## COAL FOR SALE!

### The Intercolonial Coal Mining Co

Offer their FRESH MINED Coals, delivered in Cars along the lines of Railway.

Office: 199 COMMISSIONERS STREET, MONTREAL.

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## Albemarle Hotel,

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NEW YORK.

Most charmingly situated at the junction of Broadway, Fifth Avenue and 24th St. facing Madison Square.

**Conducted on the European Plan**

JANVRIN & WALTER, Proprietors.

June 20 1y sTT 147

John Livingstone,

Accountant, Assignee, Broker and Manufacturers' Agent, Toronto.

P.S.—I will answer and expose, when permitted by my Solicitors, the worse than tortuous authors of an advertisement of the Ontario Bolt Co.

NOTICE.

Correspondence is solicited from parties disposed to join with others in the purchase and promotion in Stock Companies, of Three of the best Manufacturing Properties and Plants, in Canada, all three necessary to the Trade of the Country, and capable of being made profitable producing works within sixty days after commencing work.

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Article of Light Hardware.

S. A. BROWN,
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**Use Imperial Extract Co.'s Flavoring Extracts. Best in the World.**

IMPERIAL EXTRACT CO.,
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Nov. 51

## WANTED, FIFTY GOOD BOYS

to sell THE HERALD on the streets. Apply at the Mailing Room before 8 o'clock a.m.

Auction Sales.

BY THOS. J. POTTER.

## TRADE SALE

To Close Consignments, on

**WEDNESDAY, 30 Dec.,**

—will be sold by order of—

MESSRS. JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO.,

at their Warehouse, Corner of St. Peter and St. Sacrament streets,

**About 2,000 Hf. Boxes Valencia Raisins.**
**Do 38 Bales Portuguese Corks.**
**Do 10 Hhds. Gin.**
**Do 15 Qrs. Gin.**
**50 Cases *** "Jules Ducourt" Brandy, Etc., Etc., Etc.**

Every lot offered, will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE.

SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK.

THOS. J. POTTER,
308 Auctioneer.

BY M. HICKS & CO.

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Will clear out, TO-DAY, at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 7 p.m., the balance of the Marble Clocks, French and Italian Bronzes, Dresden and Sevres China, in Vases, Plaques, and Ornamented Goods; Oriental and French Bric-a-Brac, and many other refined and delicate articles, suitable for the drawing room, hall, and toilette.

This is certainly the most genuine sale and contains the choicest lot of goods offered by us this year, and every lot must be cleared this day.

Catalogues to be had in salerooms.

Sale THIS DAY, at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 7 p.m. c 112

## HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE

—OF—

**EASTERN PRODUCTS**

The Subscribers are favored with instructions by the

**OTTOMAN BANK OF EGYPT,**

to sell at their rooms, Nos, 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame Street,

**THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 31st,**

a very superb collection of Eastern goods, comprising,

**A Beautiful Lot of Turkish Rugs and Carpets, Magnificent Embroideries in Table and Piano Covers, Chair and Sofa Covers, Shawls, Slippers, Portieres and Divans, Damascus Brasses, Bronzes, Porcelains, Enamels and Plaques, &c.,**

Also, a quantity of

**Bric-a-Brac and Genuine Otter of Rose in Fancy Bottles, &c.**

The goods are now passing through the Customs and will be on view Wednesday.

Sale at TWO o'clock,

M. HICKS & CO.,
312 u Auctioneers.

New Advertisements

### Tenders for Cattle Markets.

**POSTPONEMENT.**

In reference to the above advertisement, contractors are notified that the time for receiving Tenders for Cattle Markets at the Western Abattoirs is extended to THURSDAY, the 7th of January next, 1886, at 1 o'clock p.m.

CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

CITY HALL, Montreal, 21st December, 1885. 3 6

CITY OF MONTREAL.

## Consolidated Fund.

The Semi-Annual Interest on the above registered (five per cent) Stock will be due and paid to Shareholders on and after the second of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to the second of January.

JAMES F. D. BLACK,
City Treasurer.

CITY HALL, Montreal, 19th December, 1885. 306

**Pay all Municipal Dues, current and arrears, on or before Thursday, 31st inst., in order to secure a vote at the coming Municipal Elections.**

**The City Treasurer's Office will then be kept open till nine o'clock p.m. on Thursday; the 31st December instant.**

By order,
JAMES F. D. BLACK,
City Treasurer.

Montreal, December 19th, 1885. 306

**All persons having accounts against the Corporation for Supplies furnished to the different Departments are requested to send the same to the undersigned for settlement before Thursday, the 31st inst.**

By order,
JAMES F. D. BLACK,
City Treasurer.

Montreal, 19th December, 1885. 306

## FREE VACCINATION!

LIST OF

VACCINATION STATIONS.

Dr. Reed, 1 Phillips Square.
Dr. Daze, 1390 St. Catherine street.
Dr. Hutchison, 515 Wellington street.
Dr. Roy, 367 Notre Dame street (Hochelaga
Dr. Laporte, 1130 Ontario street.
Dr. Casgrain, 102 St. Denis street.
Dr. Airth, 28 Richmond Square.
Dr. Bouchard, 57 Visitation street.
Dr. Demers, 2195 Notre Dame street.
Dr. Leblanc, 131 Centre street.
Dr. N. Fafard, 344 Amherst street.
Dr. Marsolais, 1320 Notre Dame street (East.

The above offices are open daily from 8 to 9:30 a.m., and from 6 to 7:30 o'clock p.m.

Health Office, City Hall, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Branch Office, 427 St. Catherine street, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Branch Office, 2311 Notre Dame street, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Also at the Montreal Dispensary, 135 St. Antoine street.

University Dispensary, St. Urbain street.

Western Hospital, 1251 Dorchester street.

Rev. John Nichols, Lecture Hall, St. Mark's Church, 181 Dalhousie street, from 3 to 5 o'clock p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Rev. Geo. Rogers, Lecture Hall, St. Luke's Church, corner Dorchester and Champlain streets, from 3 to 5 o'clock p.m. daily, Sunday excepted.

L. LABERGE, M.D.
Medical Health Officer.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, Montreal, Sept. 24th, 1885. tf 248

## TO PRINTERS.

**FOR SALE CHEAP,**

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## TO CANVASSERS.

Wanted, active men of good address to solicit subscriptions to THE HERALD. Terms liberal, and good men can do well.

Apply to HERALD Office.

Sept. 29 282

## AN IMPORTANT LAW POINT.

### The Exchange Bank Versus the Queen Before the Privy Council.

### Arguments of Counsel for and Against the Crown's Claim.

### The Case Taken Under Deliberation.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA APPELLANTS, VS. THE CROWN, RESPONDENT.

Before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The question raised in this appeal is whether the Crown has any priority or privilege over other creditors in respect of a debt due from a company in liquidation. It is an appeal from the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, Province of Quebec, which reversed a decision of the Superior Court, Province of Quebec.

The counsel for the appellants were Mr. Horace Davey, Q C., and Mr. Macmaster, Q. C., and for the respondents, Sir Farrer Herschel, Q. C., Mr. G. W. Burbidge, Mr. L. Ruggles Church and Mr. F. H. Jeune.

The material facts of the case shortly stated, are as follows:—In September 1883, the Exchange Bank of Canada was put in liquidation under the provision of the Act 45, Vic., chap. 23 [Canada], and Alexander Campbell, F. B. Matthews and Thos. Darling were appointed liquidators. On the 15th of March, 1884, the Attorney-General for the Province of Quebec filed with the liquidators, in the name of Her Majesty, a claim against the estate of the bank for $75,000, being the amount of a deposit made with the bank on the 8th of September, 1883, payable with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and demanded that the amount due in principal and interest be paid by privilege out of the assets of the bank. Mr. L. H. Massue, a creditor for $20,000, deposited with the bank on the 7th of February, 1883, and the Merchants Bank, another creditor for $3,050, as holders of unredeemed bills issued by the Exchange Bank, contested the privilege claimed by Her Majesty to be paid of her claim by preference to other creditors out of the assets to be distributed by the liquidators. On the 10th March, 1884, the Attorney-General for the Dominion of Canada filed another claim on behalf of Her Majesty for $237,840, of which $200,000 were for two loans of $100,000 each, made by the Government of Canada to the Exchange Bank at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and $37,840 were for an ordinary deposit, and he also demanded that this last claim, in principal and interest, be paid by privilege and preference over the other creditors out of the assets of the bank. Mr. L. H. Massue, the Merchants Bank, Dr. W. Wilmer, C. Wells, and the creditor of the Exchange Bank contested the privilege claimed on behalf of Her Majesty for the payment of this last claim. The liquidators had been made parties to these proceedings, but they took no part in the arguments, simply declaring that they would abide by the judgments. The several claims made by the parties were admitted, as well as their origin. The only disputed points were first, whether the claims of the Crown on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, and of the Province of Quebec, and which would absorb a large proportion of the assets of the insolvent Exchange Bank, were to be paid first, and in preference to all the ordinary creditors of the Bank; and second, whether they were to be paid in preference to the Merchants Bank's claim for unredeemed bank bills, which by the Banking Act (43 Vic. chap. 22, section 12 Canada) was declared, in case of insolvency, to be a first charge on the assets of the Bank. The Superior Court held that the Government of the Province of Quebec and the Dominion Government were ordinary creditors of the estate. On appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada on the 2nd of April, 1885, the judgment of the Superior Court was reversed by a majority of three to one, Chief Justice Dorion dissenting from Justices Monk, Ramsay and Baby.

Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., on behalf of the appellants, now submitted that the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench was erroneous and ought to be reversed. In the Court of Queen's Bench all the judges concurred in the opinion of Mr. Justice Mathieu, "That the privilege of the Crown for its claim over those of private competing creditors was to be governed by the law of Canada and not by the law of England." He should argue that the claim of the respondents was not supported by the provisions of the Civil Code of Lower Canada, nor the long established jurisprudence of the country, both of which limited the general privilege of the Crown to "claims against persons accountable for its moneys;" that the banks here were not a "comptable" or person accountable for the Crown's money—in the contemplation of the laws of France or of Lower Canada, and that in the present instance the Crown had no special privilege to be paid by preference, as to the claim of the Merchants Bank on the unredeemed bills that was allowed by the Court in the first instance and no appeal had been made by the Crown on that point. On the main question it was urged by the respondents that the Crown was entitled under the articles of the Code to rank before all contract creditors; and even if this was not so, the Crown by virtue of its prerogative was entitled to be paid in preference, and priority to all debts, according to the law of England. Finally, if the English law did not apply, the respondents contended that they had a privilege by the law of France. The contention of the appellants was this:—They said that the rights of the Crown were divided, and according to the true construction of the Code (by which it was submitted the Crown rights were governed) the Crown was entitled to privilege only for debts due from its 'comptable.' This word 'comptable' had a strict technical meaning in the French law and covered only persons who had received money as agents on behalf of the Crown, and did not include ordinary debtors of the Crown upon loan or simple contract, and the technical meaning must be contended, he assumed, to be the meaning in which it was used in the Code. On the second point raised by the respondents—the prerogative under English law—the appellants submitted that the rights of the Crown were distinctly defined by the Code, and were bound, thereby, like the rights of any individual. But further than this, they urged that quite apart from the Code, the Crown had no such right in Lower Canada as they claimed, except as otherwise provided. The civil rights of the people of Canada were secured to them when they became subjects of Great Britain, and the privilege of the Crown over other creditors was one of the minor, and not one of the major, prerogatives of the Crown; that was to say, it was a prerogative to be determined by the law of the place in which the claim was made or in which the debt had arisen. Lastly, he said that by the French law, which, apart from the Code, regulated the rights of the Canadian subjects of Her Majesty, the Crown had no privilege except for debts due from its "comptables." These were the points to which the attention of the Court would be directed. Article 1994 of the Civil Code defined the claims which carried privilege in moveable property, and the only privilege there provided for the Crown was against its comptables; and he submitted that the Crown, being bound by this Code, their rights were fully defined by this Article and their only privilege was in the case of comptables, which came in the tenth rank, after the enumeration of other claims. A considerable part of the Crown claim, as far as that was based on the Code, rested on article 611, of the Code of Civil Procedure, which provided that, "In the absence of any special privilege the Crown has a preference over chirographic creditors for sums due to it by the defendant," and on this vague and general statement, all claims of the Crown, whatever their nature or origin, were privileged and should be paid in preference to all other creditors. The judges in the Courts below were all in his favor upon the question whether antecedent to the Code the Crown had such a right as was claimed. They were all agreed that it had not, but a majority of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench differed from the Chief Justice and Mr. Jutice Mathieu in the Court below, and were of opinion that a new substantive right was given to the Crown under Article 611 in the Civil Code, "In the absence of a special privilege the Crown has a preference for sums due to it," was then construed by the Crown and by a majority of the Court of Appeal to mean that under article 611 the Crown had acquired a new right which it never had before—a new substantive right of privilege over all unsecured creditors for debts due to it by the defendants, whatever the origin or nature of the debt. On the other hand, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mathieu adopted the contention of the present appellants, that the article 611 was a new article in the Procedure Code, and looking to the scope of that code it could not be assumed that it was thereby intended to give an entirely new right, inconsistent with and going beyond rights which were given by the Civil Code, and this article must be interpreted as giving effect to rights defined in the Civil Code and not as giving a new right. The Proceedure Code provided a mode of giving effect to the right while the Civil Code gave the right, and the right must be found within the four corners of the Code. With regard to the principles by which the court were to be guided in the construction of this ambiguous article 611, he asked their lordships to look at the general scope of the whole legislation, and not to read it in its literal meaning, isolated from the portion in which it was found, but to read it as part of a consistent and entire code of law which must take its place in that law—to read it as part of an entire code defining civil rights and the mode of enforcing them, and to read it in connection with the place in which it was found and in connection with the previous provisions of the Civil Code. Reading Article 611 of the Procedure Code with Article 1,994 of the Civil Code, and reading the former in its largest and merely literal sense, they had, first, a particular provision as to the claims of the Crown which carried privilege, and side by side with that they had a provision which over-rode altogether Article 1,994, and in a more general way gave the Crown a privilege not only against comptables but against every other person. He ventured to think that the Court would not adopt that construction unless there was no other open, and if there were some other construction which would make the two articles stand together, and which would give full effect to Article 611 in the place in which it was found in this Code, the Court would prefer such a construction. He submitted that such a consistent construction was to be found in regarding Article 611 as giving directions to a sheriff's officer as to the distribution of the proceeds of property given under execution in a case where the debtor had become a defendant and judgment had been recovered against him. Article 611 must be read *secundum subjectam materiam* with reference to the place in which it was found in the Code, and it must not be assumed that in a Code of Civil Procedure and in a matter relating to the execution of judgments the Legislature intended by a side-wind to nullify and make nugatory the careful specific provisions contained in Article 1994 of the Civil Code. But a question was raised by his opponents whether the Crown had not this right paramount, as he understood, to the Code should the Code be against them. On this, his first contention was that this privilege of the Crown was determined by the law of France and not by the law of England. It was not one of those major prerogatives which the Crown had in all its dominions, but was one of those minor incident prerogatives of which the existence must be determined by the law regulating the civil rights of Her Majesty's subjects in the particular part of her dominions in which it was sought to enforce it. Of course, in cases where there was no peculiar law in questoin, as in Australia, the rights of the Crown would be determined by the common law of England, but in Canada, where there was a pre-existing law, his submission was that the civil rights of the inhabitants of the country were to be regarded by the law in existence at the date of the passing of the Act of 14 George III; and therefore it was material to inquire what were the rights of the French Crown and what preference the French Crown had for debts due to it at the passing of the Statute. Now, the difference between the parties as to the scope of the rights enjoyed by the French Crown, turned principally on the meaning of the word "comptable." The decisions of the Courts in France and Canada were all in favor of his view that "comptable" applied only to persons accountable for the revenues of the Crown as agents of the Crown, and was against the view that it included ordinary debtors of the Crown upon loan and simple contract.

Mr. Macmaster, Q.C., followed on the same side.

Sir Farrer Herschell, Q.C., on behalf of the Crown, said he should submit to the Court that, despite recent decisions in the Canadian Courts, the Crown had the same prerogative in Canada as in other parts of its dominions; that if the case was to be governed by the law of France, the rights of the French Crown were not limited in the manner suggested by his opponents, and that "comptables" bore a more extended meaning than that attributed to it by his friends, this bearing to some extent on Article 1994; and lastly he would come to Article 611. He thought it right to bring before the notice of the Court a consideration which had recently been raised in the case of the Oriental Bank. The claim here was a claim under a winding up in the insolvency in this bank, and therefore no doubt the winding up creditors generally would be prevented, by reason of the winding up, from asserting their claims against the property of the bank. But the winding up acts did not mention the Crown, did not affect the Crown, and there was nothing to prevent the Crown from enforcing its full claim against the bank by execution, and that that being so the proper course was to pay the claim of the Crown in full under the liquidation. He submitted also that where a portion of the dominions of the Crown had become such by cession after conquest, unless there was anything in the terms of the cession to limit or affect the rights which the Crown would otherwise possess, that possession, as soon as it became part of the dominions of the Crown, became subject to all the prerogatives of the Crown, and the distinction between major and minor prerogatives only existed where the cession had been conditional upon the continuation of certain laws which would be inconsistent with the minor prerogatives. With regard to the recital that, except as otherwise provided, the civil rights of the inhabitants of Canada were to be governed by the laws of France, he submitted that only rights of subjects *inter se* were meant, and that rights between the Crown and subjects were to be governed by the prerogatives of the British and not of the French Crown. The first proposition, therefore, was that in the Province of Lower Canada, quite apart from the code and its provisions, the prerogatives of the Crown there existed and had not been taken away. The learned counsel then discussed the next question, whether under the French law the privilege of the Crown applied only to comptables, in the sense of officers of the Crown, and with authorities to show that it did not.

Mr. Church Q. C. addressed their Lordships in support of the claim of the Crown. He pointed out that by the Treaty of Paris, by which Canada was ceded to Great Britain, an express renunciation of all his prerogative rights was made by the King of France. This fact, he submitted, put an end to the question whether the law of France would apply, and, therefore, it remained to be seen whether by the Civil law of Canada the prerogative of the Crown was affected. Now the object of the Code was to conciliate the new subjects of the Crown and this being so it must have been only for the purpose of enabling them to use among themselves and for the ordinary affairs of life the rights so introduced. It did not as he submitted, affect the relations between the Crown and the subject, but only between subject and subject. In the last contingency,—the applicability of the French law—be contended, that the prerogative of the French Crown was so extended as to give a right of preference over all debts.

Mr. Horace Davey, Q. C., in reply on behalf of the appellants, said that if their Lordships decided that the prerogatives of the Crown were in Lower Canada the same as in all other parts of the British Dominions, they would be overruling a long and unbroken course of judicial decisions in Canada, which decisions had now become settled law in that country, and he submitted that their Lordships would not do this without the very strongest reasons, which reasons, he ventured to say, had not been shown in the present case. The learned counsel, having referred in detail to the arguments put forward on behalf of the Crown and replied to them at length, closed.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### "Impracticable."

To the Editor of The Herald.

I must thank you for inserting my last letter, and trust you will extend the same courtesy to this. It may, perhaps, be too much to ask of you, seeing that our points of view are so wide apart, but a rejoinder to your leading article of yesterday seems necessary.

"Impracticable" is a very convenient word, but means very little in this inventive age. It is not very long since it was applied to the idea of constructing a railway round the north shore of Lake Superior, which is now an accomplished fact. No doubt the telephone was sneered at in the same way, but it is really wonderful how frequently the impossible happens nowadays, and how rapidly the "impracticable" is realized.

My impressions as to what Englishmen would approve of are based upon what I heard in intercourse with merchants, manufacturers and workmen during a stay of three months this fall and four months last year in England and Scotland. I may be pardoned if I question the capacity of anyone to form a sounder judgment, who has during the same time not traveled very far from Victoria square.

While appreciating your anxiety to consider the matter from an English point of view, I observe that you entirely overlook the advantages which Canadian trade would derive from the adoption of my proposals. Surely to have the preference given to our timber, grain, flour, farm produce, cattle, fish, petroleum and minerals, in English markets would amply compensate us for contributing to the naval defence of the Empire, apart altogether from the consideration that that is a duty which, with our powers of self government, we should not neglect any longer.

Yours truly,
Thomas Macfarlane.

29 Dec., 1885.

### Canadian Pacific R.R. Co.

To the Editor of The Herald.

Sir,—In your excellent article, in your issue of Monday, on excessive freight and trading in grain by the Company, you might have added that it is currently reported it bought several bunches of cattle last summer and shipped them from this port to Great Britain, not only to the detriment of the legitimate trader, but, as it is also believed, to its own loss.

Yours, etc.,
B.


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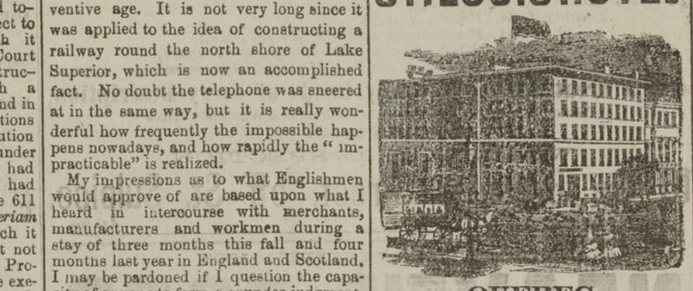
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## OUR TORONTO LETTER.

**The Political Outlook—The Probable Programme When Parliament Meets—The Majorality—Business in the Queen City.**

TORONTO, Dec. 28th.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Very great attention is paid just now in Toronto to the views of Mr. Blake on the political crisis which has occurred in Quebec during his sojourn in England. I am able to inform you that the honorable gentleman was greatly disturbed by the extracts from the newspapers which he received on landing in New York. No newspaper scribe has yet been brave enough to ask him what he proposes to do with the Riel question. If one had been so doing he would doubtless have received a short answer, which would have thrown no light on the question. Sir Richard Cartwright's speech at Orillia developed a very little of the policy of the Reform leaders. He charged the Ottawa Ministry with having caused the rebellion by bad government, but, when interrogated by a clergyman in the audience, he would not say that he disapproved of Riel's execution. Sir Richard's opponents in Parliament will be apt to point to an inconsistency here. Granted that the Government committed errors, sent political heelers to the North West as officials, failed to pay prompt attention to the complaints of settlers, and introduced a villanous land system, these acts did not justify armed rebellion, robbing settlers, inciting Indians to murder, and inviting American sympathizers to cross the border. The French halfbreeds had surely, in Sir Richard's estimation, sufficient influence at Ottawa to get their land titles straightened without taking up arms, and other reforms might have been had without bloodshed. But a thorough Grit, who does not like Sir John, may be pardoned if he is not particular about logic, and there can be no doubt that, with the bulk of the Reform voters, a cry raised by their leaders that Riel had reason for rebelling and yet that it was right to hang him will pass muster at the next election. Mr. Amyot, of Quebec, has intimated the terms on which he will condone the murder of Riel, and as throwing light on Mr. Blake's views, it is worthy of note that the *Globe* deals with his demands *seriatim* and seems willing to yield the most of them. Of the request for a million of money from the Dominion Government for Quebec, it says that the claim should be enquired into and conceded if found just. Everybody knows that this would involve a subsidy to all the Provinces according to population, and that the Dominion Treasury is not able to bear a new strain. The latter fact is stated nearly every day in the *Globe*. The Reform organ is also willing to find money to send French-Canadians to the North-West if men of other nationalities have the same privilege. Nothing could be more unpopular than this in Ontario, and yet the *Globe* makes these two concessions to the National party of Quebec some days after Mr. Blake's arrival in town, during which time Mr. Edgar, who runs the *Globe* machine, must have had full conferences with his leader. It is not very good tactics for the Reform leaders thus to offer subsidies to Quebec, for Sir John may feel justified in following their example, which would leave them out in the cold. Moreover, there is a very strong feeling among both parties in Ontario against buying French support for confederation, and the course the *Globe*, and apparently the Reform leaders are taking will not only damage Mr. Blake, but endanger Mr. Mowat.

THE PROGRAMME.

It is believed by well-informed persons here that when Parliament meets the Nationals will move to condemn the Government for hanging Riel and will be defeated by nearly all the English-speaking members. Then Mr. Blake will propose a vote of want of confidence in the Government on account of mismanagement of North-West affairs which will be carried. Some say Sir John desires this. His followers here believe that he will dissolve and will obtain large accessions in the North-West, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. With a working majority he would find no difficulty in making terms with the Quebec majority. This is the Conservative programme. The Reformers point to the hard times as one of their allies at an election, to Sir John's age and infirmity and lack of efficient aid in the Cabinet and the country. They hope for help from the eastern counties of Upper Canada, where French-Canadians are numerous. The Gerrymander, however, is against them and the cry against French domination is a popular one. It will sound a little queer from some mouths which have spouted for thirty years for the French alliance, but it will be odd to hear Reformers advocating conceptions to Quebec which Sir John refuses! Altogether it will be a very pretty quarrel and a great deal of ink will be shed.

A REFORM GAIN.

The Reformers would gain something from the position in any event if their organs and leaders would keep quiet and let the rebellious Bleus do the shouting. It is a gain to them to have the compact phalanx in Quebec broken up. If Sir John were to leave office a union between Blake and the French would now be comparatively easy. The mistake the official Grits are making is in showing themselves too eager to throw over their old doctrines. Mr. Blake is not a leader for a crisis, and will not bear with equanimity accusations of submitting to French domination.

THE WISE COURSE FOR THE BLEUS.

From their own point of view, the wise course apparently for the rebellious Bleus would be to make private personal arrangements with Sir John. They would not get much, but it would be better than nothing. Some folks here say that that is what they have been after all the time, but that is evidently a mistake. There must have been some fire in Quebec to cause the smoke which the east wind has brought us during the last two months. If the flame should be great and continue burning, should, in fact, cause a permanent division in the solid French-Canadian phalanx, most folks here think that it would be the best thing that has happened to the country since Confederation. Quebec has ruled by union; union even with the bulk of the English in the Province. Let a large section of her people insist upon the French flag, French autonomy, French rule not only in Quebec but in the Territories, and a provision that no man, even if he is only one-fourth French, shall be hanged unless French politicians are willing, and the days of French domination are numbered.

THE MAYORALTY.

The Mayoralty election is exciting more than usual interest this year. As a matter of fact the Mayor has very little influence over city legislation, and except in his capacity as one of the Commissioners of Police, has less in his power than a Chairman of a Committee of the Council. Nevertheless there is more talk about the Mayoralty than of all the Aldermen of all the wards combined. Mr. Manning, the present Mayor, seeks re-election, and is opposed by Mr. W. H. Howland. Mr. Manning is an old resident, holds a very large property, is a shrewd speculator and contractor, but is considered narrow and selfish by his opponents who are numerous. It is the custom here to let the mayor have a second year of office if he has done well. Mr. Manning was once mayor before and was not accorded the favor, and this time he will only get it after a hard fight. Mr. W. H. Howland is the eldest son of Sir W. P. Howland, and a prominent miller and grain merchant. Of late years, though bred a Presbyterian, he has taken an active part in religious work in connection with the English Church. He is a pronounced Evangelical, has built a little meeting house on College Avenue, and holds forth several evenings in the week to the poor of St. John's and other wards. He was chairman of the Prohibitory League until he came out for mayor, but resigned the post to free his candidature from all connection with the prohibition issue. This has weakened his force with the teetotallers somewhat, but they will nevertheless support him. I do not think it has helped him with the liquor party who recognize in him a decided opponent and pin their faith to Mr. Manning, who is chairman of a brewing company. Both men were, in their youth, Reformers. Mr. Howland is a Protectionist and supports Sir John, but thinks Mr. Mowat the best man for Local Premier. Mr. Manning is now a pronounced Conservative and will have the support of the party organization, although some Evangelical Tories will vote for Mr. Howland. Good man as he is, Howland is opposed by large numbers of High Churchmen, because he preaches and prays on his own account and is an ally of Mr. S. H. Blake, the lay Pope of the Evangelists. Religious people, however, generally support Mr. Howland, and many of them talk of the contest as one between God and the devil. Just now the odds seem slightly in favor of his Satanic majesty. Mr. J. J. Maclaren, formerly of your city, but who took the place of Mr. Ross in his firm when that gentleman was promoted to the Bench, has taken the stump for Mr. Howland. Mr. Manning has been accused of trying to dispossess a property owner whose lot stood in the way of his projects. Mr. Maclaren referred to this transaction and compared it to a little operation in a similar line projected by a king of Israel yclept Ahab, whose wife was Jezebel, of unusually infamous memory. Mr. John Hague, brother of one of your prominent bankers, a very estimable man in private, but who somehow or other allows much gall into his ink bottle, averred that Mr. Maclaren had described the Mayor's wife as a Jezebel. Mr. Maclaren did nothing of the kind, he did not know that Mr. Manning had a wife, but the Jezebel story seems to be considered, in the language of the New York Whigs half a century ago, "a good enough Morgan till after the election." You hear the story repeated with exaggerations, and Mr. Manning's head brewer assaulted Mr. Maclaren on the street, and afterwards boasted in a public meeting that he had done so.

THE SEASON.

We have had rather a duller Christmas than usual. Holiday articles have not gone off as briskly as was desired by their owners. There is talk of a few failures in dry goods a few weeks hence, but stocks are light and Toronto is in much better position to stand a crisis than it has been for some years. It is growing very fast. Well-to-do people from Europe and the States are flocking to it for the education of their children, and there is a striking tendency for people of means to come to the city from the towns and villages of Ontario. Manufactures also are increasing, and real estate is very active. It is not probable that Toronto will ever surpass Montreal in population, but it will be no contemptible rival.

### CIVIC AFFAIRS.

**Routine Business Transacted at the Meetings of the Police and Water Committees.**

The Police Committee met yesterday afternoon. Present: Ald. Jeannotte, in the chair, Ald. Dubuc, Grenier, Stroud, and McShane.

After the reading of minutes the Chairman said that several members of the Board of Health had applied to him for 25 men to assist the Sanitary authorities in the enforcement of sanitary laws at Ste. Cunegonde.

The Committee decided to take no steps in the matter until the Board had made a formal request in writing of what they wanted.

In conformity with the request of the Committee the Chief of Police submitted the following statement of the new supernumeries engaged to replace men on patrol duty:—Wilfred Kalk, William Holden, Chas. Harman, Robert Fenner, Antoine Courtemanche, Babilas Gawache, Narcisse Lemieux; Louis Dubuc, Jas. Hackett, H. H. Brown, Benjamin Heryle, Donald Finlayson.

A communication was then read from Mr. Leveque, of the Isolation Committee, asking for police assistance for isolation purposes in surrounding municipalities. The Committee resolved to reply that no steps could be taken in the matter until a formal request had been made by the Board of Health.

The Committee decided to continue keeping the patrol force on duty after January 1st, the date for which an appropriation had been voted.

It was decided to leave the mounted patrolprojec stand over until January.

A motion of Ald. McShane to continue the police patrol for two months and that they be paid out of the $6,500 voted for the mounted police, was adopted, Ald. Stroud dissenting.

The City Attorney was requested to defend the city in an action brought by one Deziel for alleged false arrest, and also to defend Constable Bureau, if he could do so without exposing the city to damages.

After discussing other routine business the Committee adjourned.

**Water Committee.**

The Water Committee also met yesterday. Present, Ald. Donovan (Chairman), Ald. Roy, Robert, Mathieu and Rolland.

An application for reduction in water rates from Mr. B. J. Coghlin was granted. The Committee also disposed of two similar petitions.

The Committee resolved to accept the invitation of the Worthington Machine Co., of New Bedford, Mass., to visit their high pressure engine, and decided to send Mr. Lesage for the purpose of ascertaining its efficiency.

The Superintendent submitted a detailed statement, which showed the appropriations for the year to have been $84,283, and the expenditure $82,727, leaving a balance on hand of $1,456, after the payment of the week's wages.

The Committee then adjourned.

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July 23 1y 175

MacDOUGALL BROS.,
Stock Brokers,
69 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
Buy and Sell all Securities quoted on New York Stock Exchange, through their Agents, Messrs. Prince & Whitely.
Terms:—Ten per cent. margin on the par value.
Commission for buying ¼ of one per cent. and same for selling.
December 29 192

D. LORN MACDOUGALL
& LORN S. MACDOUGALL,
Stock Brokers.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.
11 HOSPITAL STREET.
Stocks and Bonds bought or sold for cash, or on margin.
May 30 1y 129

J, & R. ESDAILE,
Grain and Freight Brokers.
ESTABLISHED 1846.
Grain and Provisions Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.
Correspondents in Western Markets and New York.
March 4 551.

GEO. W. HAMILTON,
No. 7 ST. SACRAMENT ST.
Stock Broker,
Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.
Stocks and Bonds Bought or Sold.
March 28.

ANDREW A. WILSON,
Stock Brokers
(Members of Montreal Stock Exchange.)
Stocks bought and sold for cash or on margin
Office Hamilton Chambers
17 St. John st.
(P.O. Box 1)
October 27. 257

JOHN G. GRANT,
STOCK BROKER.
Member Montreal Stock Exchange.)
Stocks and Bonds bought or sold for Cash or on margin. Office—15 Hospital Street, No. 2 India Chambers. P. O. Box 734.
July 12 165

JOHN FAIR,
Accountant, Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Ontario.
115 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
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STUART & CO.,
Stock Brokers,
13 HOSPITAL STREET.
Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange.
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JOSEPH F. KENNA,
Architect,
CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS,
18 Alexis Street, Montreal.
March 1 63

H. COTTE,
Accountant and Auditor.
Address P. O. Box No. 1,866.
September.

P. LAMOTHE & SON,
Real Estate, Insurance and Investment Agents.
Office—3 Place d'Armes Hill.

J. RIELLE,
Land Surveyor
146 ST. JAMES STREET.

MOFFAT & CALDWELL,
Bankers, Stock and Real Estate Brokers,
444 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, Man.
Real estate bought and sold. Mortgages negotiated. Collections made. Correspondence invited.
Address Drawer 1269, P.O., Winnipeg.
August 18 197

DUNN & BENNIE,
Accountants, Auditors, Commercial and Financial Agents,
PORTAGE AVENUE,
Corner of Fort Street,
WINNIPEG, Man.
Special attention given to insolvent matters. Estates in Trust carefully and economically administered. Collections made. Information cheerfully given. Correspondence invited. Address Box 311, P.O., Winnipeg.
ROBT. DUNN. THOS. BENNIE.
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WELDON, McLEAN & DEVLIN
Barristers and Attorneys,
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK,
Chas. W. Weldon, Q.C., M.P.,
Solicitor for Bank of Montreal.
Hugh H. McLean. | James Devlin.
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H. SANDFIELD MACDONALD,
(Late Maclennan & Macdonald,)
Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary, &c.
Solicitor for the Ontario Bank.
CORNWALL, ONT.
N.B.—Special facilities for making prompt Collections throughout Ontario and Manitoba.
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LEITCH & PRINGLE,
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c.
CORNWALL, ONT.
Jas. Leitch. | R. W. Pringle.
August 25

MACLENNAN & LIDDELL,
(Late Maclennan & Macdonald.)
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.,
CORNWALL, ONT.
J. B. Maclennan, Q.C. J. W. Liddell.
C. H. Cline.
July 2 156

BEATTY, CHADWICK,
BLACKSTOCK & GALT,
BEATTY, CHADWICK,
BLACKSTOCK & NEVILLE
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.
W. H. BEATTY,
E. M. CHADWICK, T. G. BLACKSTOCK,
THOMAS P. GALT, R. S. NEVILLE.
Offices—Bank of Toronto Buildings.
CORNER OF WELLINGTON AND CHURCH STS.
TORONTO.
December 31. 311

CAMERON & McPHILLIPS,
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,
Cawthra Chambers, 48 King Street West,
TORONTO.
Hector Cameron, Q.C. | P. McPhillips.
May 7 1y 109

MACMAHON, MACDONALD,
DRAYTON & DUNBAR,
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,
No. 7 York Chambers, Toronto Street. TORONTO.
HUGH MACMAHON, Q.C. P. H. DRAYTON,
GEO. MACDONALD, F. J. DUNBAR
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MACMILLAN & CAMERON,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, &C.,
LONDON, ONT.
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GIBBONS, McNAB &
MULKERN,
Barristers and Attornies
OFFICE:
Corner Richmond and Carling Streets,
LONDON, ONT
Geo C. Gibbons. | Geo. McNab.
P. Mulkern.
January 3

OTTAWA, ONT.—McINTYRE & LEWIS,
BARRISTERS, &c., Supreme Court and Departmental Agents; Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal and Union Bank of Lower Canada, &c.
A. F. McIntyre. | J. Travers Lewis
March 7 ws 1y 122

## Business Cards.

THOMAS SUTTON,
Hair Dresser, Perfumer and Gentlemen's Haberdasher,
WINDSOR HOTEL.
Hot and Cold Baths 25 cents.
Nov. 11 1y 270

R. J. Kimball & Co.,
(Established in 1865),
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 AND 18 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
We have published a new pocket edition of our annual "List of Stocks and Bonds at the New York Stock Exchange." Sent free on application. Both of our firm are MEMBERS of the N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
ROBERT J. KIMBALL. ALFRED B. LOUNSBERY
Nov. 18 1y 276

JAMES DUNNE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
280 BROADWAY,
STEWART BUILDING,]
NEW YORK CITY.
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KEPPLER & SANCTON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON MARGIN, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
No. 68 Broadway, New York.
RUDOLPH KEPPLER, } Members of N. Y.
W. B. SANCTON, } Stock Exchange.
Oct. 30 1y 260

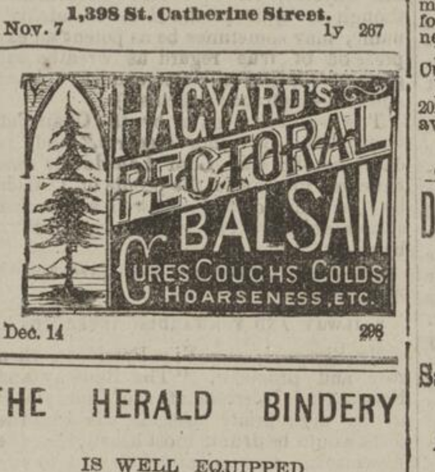
R. H. HALSTED. H. R. McLANE.
HALSTED & McLANE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS;
OFFICE:
31 Broad Street, New York.
Oct. 30 1y 260

SHAW BROS. & CASSILS,
TANNERS
AND DEALERS IN
Hides and Leather,
426 & 428 NOTRE DAME ST.
MONTREAL.
Oct. 21 1y 252

James Thomson,
"THE CABINET MAKER,"
House Furnishing and General Decoration,
227 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
Oct. 3. 1y 237

Cochrane, Cassils & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Boots and Shoes, Wholesale,
CORNER OF
Craig and St. Francois Xavier Streets,
MONTREAL.
Oct. 21 1y 252

DR. MAJOR,
Specialist to the Department for Diseases of the Nose and Throat, Montreal General Hospital,
1,398 St. Catherine Street.
Nov. 7 1y 267

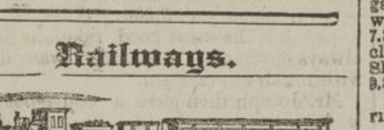





Dec. 14 298

THE HERALD BINDERY
IS WELL EQUIPPED
For turning out all kinds of
BINDING, RULING, &c.
Prompt Attention given to all orders


## Railways.



CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD
New York, Boston & New England
GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Trains Leave Montreal:

**8.30** A.M.—Fast Train, arriving St Albans, 10.50 a.m.; Burlington 12.10 p.m.; Montpelier, 12.50 p.m. White River Junction, 2.55 p.m. Boston, via Lowell, 7.20 p.m., and New York, via Springfield, at 10.30 p.m.;

Pullman New Buffet Parlor Cars to Boston.

**4.20** P.M.—New York and Boston Express, arriving St. Albans 6.50 p.m., [Supper], Burlington 8.35 p.m., Rutland 11.05 p.m., Troy 2.05 a.m., Albany 2.25 a.m., New York 7.30 a.m., Worcester 6.40 a.m., Boston 7.49 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.

Wagner Sleeping Cars Montreal to New York and Pullman Sleeping Cars St. Albans to Boston

Through Cars on this train arriving Waterloo 7.35 p.m., Magog 8.35 p.m. and Sherbrooke 9.15 p.m.

**8.30** P.M.—Night Express, for St. Albans, White River Junction, Manchester, Nashua, arriving Boston via Lowell 8.30 a.m., via Fitchburg, 9.35 a.m., New York, via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield, and New Haven 11.45 a.m.

This train makes close connection at Nashua and Winchenden for Worcester; Providence and all points on New York and New England Railroads.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

For Tickets, Time Tables and other information, apply at Windsor Hotel and Grand Trunk Offices, or at the Company's office, 136 St. James Street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Passenger Agent

W. HOBART S. W. CUMMINGS,
Genl. Manager. Genl. Pass Age
Montreal, Dec. 7th, 1885.



TAKE THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
—FOR—
Quebec and the Lower Provinces, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Manitoba,
AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TIME TABLE:
TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL
For Winnipeg—2.00 p.m.
For Ottawa—7.15 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 6.00 p.m., and †8.00 p.m.
For Toronto—9.00 a.m. and †8.00 p.m.
For Quebec—8.05 a.m., *4.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m.

ARRIVE AT MONTREAL
From Winnipeg—12.35 p.m. daily except Wednesdays.
From Ottawa—†8.18 a.m., †12.35 p.m., 8.55 p.m., and 10.00 p.m.
From Toronto—8.18 a.m. and 10.00 p.m.
From Quebec—6.30 a.m., 9.10 p.m. and *10.35 p.m.

* Sundays only.
† Runs daily, Sundays included, other trains week days only.

THE CANADIAN ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO THE NORTH-WEST.
Connections at **TORONTO** for all points
WEST, SOUTH AND NORTH-WEST;
*Magnificent Parlor and Sleeping Cars on Through and Local Express Trains.*
Five Trains Daily to Ottawa.

Change of Time,
*Taking Effect Oct. 5th, 1885.*

| Time Table. | Local Express. | Through Express. | Local Express. | Through Express. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Quebec... | P.M. 10.00 | P.M. 10.00 | ........ | P.M. 2.30 |
| " Montreal. | A.M. 7.15 | A.M. 9.00 | P.M. 6.00 | P.M. 8 00 |
| Arrive Ottawa... | 11.25 | P.M. 12.23 | 10.15 | 11.00 |
| " Toronto.. | ........ | 9.45 | ........ | A.M. 8.30 |
| Leave Toronto.. | ........ | A.M. 8.25 | ........ | P.M. 8.00 |
| " Ottawa.... | A.M. 8.20 | P.M. 5.32 | P.M. 4.25 | A.M. 4.48 |
| Arrive Montreal | P.M. 12.35 | 9.00 | 8.30 | A.M. 8.18 |
| Leave Montreal. | ........ | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.05 |
| " Quebec.. | ........ | A.M. 6.30 | A.M. 6.30 | P.M. 2.20 |

For full information, Tickets, etc., apply at Ticket Offices.
**266 St. James Street,**
**Windsor Hotel Ticket Office,**
**Quebec Gate Station, Montreal.**
W. C. VAN HORNE, W. WHYTE,
Vice-President. Gen. Supt. E. & Ont. Div.
D. McNICOLL,
General Passenger Agent.
A. DAVIS,
General Supt. Quebec Division.
Oct. 6. 239



SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY
Montreal and Boston Air Line
The Direct and Best Route to Boston and all New England points, via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, &c.

On and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1885, trains will leave Montreal as follows:—

**8.10 A.M.**—For Farnham, Newport, and local points.

**5.10 P.M.**—Night Express for Boston and New England points, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached; also for Newport, Waterloo, Bedford, St. Cesaire and intermediate points, with through connection for Springfield, and all points on the Connecticut River Line.

Baggage checked through and passed by the Customs at Bonaventure Depot.

For Tickets and all information, apply at 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel, or Bonaventure Station.

T. A. MACKINNON
General Manager for the Trustees.
October 19. 150

Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s
RAILROADS
"D. and H."
TO
Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.
QUICK TIME.
NO DELAYS.
On and After MONDAY, December 7th,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE MONTREAL:

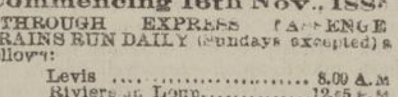
**4.30 p.m.**—Night Express—Wagner's Elegant Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 7.30 next morning. This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.30 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.

Information given, and Tickets sold at all Grand Trunk Offices, and at the Company's Office,

**143 St. James Street, Montreal.**

J. W. BURDICK, CHAS. C. McFALL
General Pass'r. Agent, General Agent,
Albany N.Y Montreal
Dec. 7. 292



Intercolonial Railway
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing 16th Nov., 1885
THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGE TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Levis | 8.00 A.M |
| Riviere du Loup | 12.45 P.M |
| Trois Pistoles | 1.15 " |
| Rimouski | 3.00 " |
| Little Metis | 4.11 " |
| Campbellton | 7.59 " |
| Dalhousie Junction | 8.32 " |
| Bathurst | 10.32 " |
| Newcastle | 12.15 A. |
| Moncton | 3.40 |
| St. John | 7.00 " |
| Halifax | 2.05 P.M. |

The Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10.15 P. M. connect at Chaudiere Junction with these trains.

The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sundays.

The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.

**All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.**

THROUGH TICKETS may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent
136 ST. JAMES STREET,
(Opposite St. Lawrence Hall)
Montreal,

D. POTTINGER.
Chief Superintendent,
RAILWAY OFFICE,
Moncton, N.B., Nov. 11th, 1885.

## Post Office Time Table.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5, 1885.

| Delivery A. M. | Delivery P. M. | Mails. | Closing A. M. | Closing P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Ontario & West. Provs.** | | |
| 8 00 | 9 30 | (A) Ontario, Manitoba, N. W. Provinces, B. C., and the Western States | 7 45 | 7 30 |
| ...... | ...... | Ottawa River Route up to Carillon | ...... | ...... |
| ...... | 9 30 | Canada Atlantic R.R. | 7 45 | ...... |
| ...... | 9 30 | Ottawa by C. A. R'y. | 7 45 | 4 00 |
| | | **Quebec & East. Prov's.** | | |
| 8 00 | ..... | Berthier, Sorel and Batiscan, per str. | ...... | 5 0 |
| 8 00 | ...... | Quebec, Berthier, Sorel Three Rivers and Line of N. S. R. R. Postal Car | 6 45 | ...... |
| 8 00 | ---- | (B) Quebec by R.R. | 6 45 | 8 00 |
| ...... | ...... | (B) Eastern Townships Three Rivers, Arthabaska and Riviere du Loup R. R. | ...... | 8 00 |
| ...... | ...... | (C) Can. Pac. Railway Main Line to Ottawa | 6 15 | ...... |
| 9 15 | ...... | Do. Ontario Section | ...... | ...... |
| 9 15 | ..... | Can. Pac. R. R. Bordeaux St. Jerome and St. Lin Branches | ...... | 4 30 |
| 9 15 | ..... | Can. Pac. R.R. St. Jerome and St. Janvier | 8 00 | 4 30 |
| 9 15 | ..... | Laprairie by Steamer. | 7 30 | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | Laprairie, Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Dundee, etc., by R'y. | ...... | 3 00 |
| ...... | ...... | St. Hubert, St. Bruno; and St. Bazile | 6 00 | ...... |
| 8 00 | ...... | St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Coatic'ke, &c. | 6 45 | 2 15-8 |
| 8 00 | ...... | Clarenceville, Noyon, G Ligne, Stottsville Lacolle | ...... | 5 00 |
| 9 15 | ...... | Acton and Sorel R.R. | ...... | 8 00 |
| 9 15 | ...... | St. Johns | 6 30 | 4 30 |
| 9 15 | ...... | Stanbridge, St Armand Station | 7 30 | ...... |
| 9 15 | ...... | St. Johns, Vermont Junc. & Shefford R.R's. | ...... | 4 30 |
| 8 00 | ...... | Lacadie, St. Jacques, St. Athanese | ...... | 4 30 |
| 8 00 | ...... | South-Eastern Railwy | ...... | 4 15 |
| | | (B) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & P.E.I. | ...... | 8 00 |
| ...... | ...... | Newfoundland forwarded daily on Halifax—Mails despatched from Halifax for Newfoundland on 6th and 20th July | ...... | 8 00 |
| | | **Local Mails.** | | |
| 9 45 | ...... | Valleyfield, Valois, Dorval, &c. | ...... | 4 15 |
| 10 30 | ...... | Caughn'ga & Chat'guay Beauharnois | 6 00 | ...... |
| 10 30 | ---- | Boucherville, Contrecœur, Varennes and Vercheres | ...... | 1 45 |
| ...... | 6 00 | Cote St. Antoine and Notre Dame de Grace | 9 00 | 12 45 |
| 8 15 | {2 15 {6 15 | Hochelaga | {7 30 {11 50 | 5 45 |
| 9 45 | 5 30 | Lachine | 6 00 | 2 00 |
| 9 15 | 6 30 | Longueuil | 6 00 | {1 30 {4 15 |
| 10 00 | ...... | Longue Pointe, Pointe-aux-Trembles & Charlemagne | ...... | 1 45 |
| 8 30 | 1 15-6 | Point St. Charles | 7 30 & 11 50 | 5 45 |
| 8 00 | ...... | Sorel by R. W. | 6 45 | ...... |
| ...... | ...... | St. Lambert | ...... | 2 30 |
| 9 30 | 12 30 | St. Eustache | 7 00 | 4 30 |
| 9 15 | 12 30 | St. Laurent, St. Martin, &c. | 7 00 | .. |
| 10 15 | 5 30 | Cote St. Paul (St. Henri de M.) & St. Cunegonde | 6 00 | 2 00 |
| 10 00 | ...... | Sault-au-Recollet, Bougie and Pont Viau | ...... | 3 30 |
| 9 15 | {1 15 {7 00 | St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal | 7 00 | 12 30 & 4 45 |
| 9 15 | 7 00 | Mile-End, (and Coteau St. Louis, morning only) | 7 00 | 4 45 |
| ...... | 2 15 | Cotes Visitation and St. Michel, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday | ...... | 1 45 |
| | | **United States.** | | |
| 8-9 15 | ...... | New York City and State, and Southern States | 6 30 | 3 30 & 7 00 |
| 8-9 15 | ...... | Troy, Albany, Rouse's Point | ...... | 3 30 |
| 8-9 15 | ...... | Boston, Mass. | 7 30 | 3 30-7 |
| 8-10 45 | ...... | New England States, except Maine | ...... | 3 30 & 7 00 |
| 8 00 | ...... | Portland and the New England States, except Boston | ...... | 8 00 |
| 8-8 30 | ...... | A) Western and Pacific States | 7 30 | 7 15 |

* Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes earlier.

Letters and papers should be addressed to street and number at which to be delivered.

Notice of change of residence should be promptly notified to the postmaster in writing, and renewed at the expiration of three months, they being acted upon only during that length of time.

There are five deliveries made daily in the central divisions of the city, at 8.00 and 10.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 2.00 and 3.30 p.m. Four daily deliveries in the other divisions, at 9.00 and noon, and 2.00 and 3.30 p.m.

Hochelaga and Point St. Charles—Two deliveries daily; 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

**Mails Leave San Francisco:**

For Australia, 19th; for China and Japan, 19th, 28th; for Sandwich Islands, 1st, 19th.

To ensure connection, correspondence should be posted here nine days before the dates of sailing from San Francisco.

**Street Letter Boxes**

Are visited at 9.00 a.m., 12.30, 5.00, 6.30 and 9.30 p.m. On Sundays at 5.00 p.m., and on Holidays at 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. Hochelaga and Point St. Charles at 11 a.m., 4.30 and 8 p.m. Sundays and Holidays at 8 p.m.

OFFICE HOURS—Open daily at 8 a. m. Wickets closed at 7 p. m. Lobby open till midnight for the delivery of night mails to box-holders. On Sundays, open from 8 to 10 a. m. On the following holidays: New Year's, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day, open at 8 a. m.; wickets closed at 10 a. m., and lobby at midnight. Money Order Office and Savings Bank—Open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays excepted); holidays, 9 to 10 a. m. Enquiry Office—Daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. (Sunday, and holidays expected). Receiving Houses—From 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; closed on Sundays.

By Elder, North German Lloyd Line, Tuesday, 17th, 3.30 p.m.

By Baltic, White Star Line, Wednesday, 18th, 3.30 p.m.

City of Berlin, Inman Line, Friday, 20th 3.30 p.m.

By Sarmatian, Allan Line, Friday, 20th 7.30 p.m.

By Werra, North German Lloyd, Tuesday, 24th, 3.30 a.m.

By Adriatic, White Star Line, Wednesday, 25th, 3.30 a.m.

By Polynesian, Allan Line, Thursday, 26th 7.00 p.m.

By Oregon, Cunard Line, Friday, 27th, 3.30 p.m.

**Mails leave New York for the following Countries as follows:**

For Brazil, also for the Argentine Republic Uruguay and Paraguay, via Brazil and the West Indies, via St. Thomas and Barbadoes—5th. 7th.

For Jamaica, and for the U. S. of Colombia, Central America and South Pacific ports, via Kingston—9th, 12th, 19th, 23rd.

For Ciudad Bolivar direct, and for Puerta Cabello, La Guayra and Maracaibo via Carupano—7th.

For Hayti, St. Domingo and Turk's Island—2nd.

For Bermuda and for Turk's Island, via Bermuda—10th.

For Hayti—4th. 18th.

For Porto Rico, direct—8th.

For the Windward Islands direct, and for Venezuela and Curacoa—15th, 25th.

For Bermuda—24th.

For Brazil and for the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, via Brazil—5th.

For the Bahama Islands—16th. 23rd.

**Letter Carriers' Delivery.**

REGISTERED LETTER MAIL for the New England States—for Boston, New York and Southern States,—closed only at 3.30 p.m

(A) Postal Car Bags open till 8.15 a.m. and 8.20 p.m.
(B) Postal Car Bags open till 9.15 p.m.
(C) Postal Car Bags open till 6.45 a.m.

**Great Britain, Etc.**

By Arizona, Guion Line, Monday 2nd, 3.30 p.m.

By Elbe, North German Lloyd, Tuesday 3rd, 3.30 p.m.

By Germanic, White Star Line, Wednesday 4th, 3.30 p.m.

By City of Chicago, Allan Line, Friday, 6th 3 30 p.m.

By Caspian, Allan Line, Friday, 6th, 7.3 p.m.

By Ems, North German Lloyd, Tuesday 10th, 6.30 a.m.

By Celtic, White Star Line, Wednesday 11th, 6.30 a.m.

By Aurania, Cunard Line, Friday, 13th 3.30 p.m.

By Parisian, Allan Line Friday, 1 of p.m.

# THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

## The Annual Dinner at the Windsor a Great Success.

## Speeches by Hon. Thomas White, Consul-General Anderson, and Others.

## The Trade and Commerce of the Dominion Reviewed.

## Congratulatory Messages from the Governer-General, the Mayor, and Others.

The annual dinner of the Dominion Commercial Travelers' Association came off, last evening, at the Windsor, and was in every respect a most unqualified success. Two hundred and twenty-six gentlemen sat down to an excellently prepared *menu*, which did credit to the skill of the *chef*. The proceedings throughout were carried on with the greatest *bon entente*, and the speeches as a rule were of a high order and replete with more than ordinary interest. The guests entered the fine dinner hall, which was brilliantly illuminated, shortly after eight o'clock, to the strains of an inspiring march played by the popular 65th, City Band, under the efficient leadership of Mr. Ernest Lavigne, which continued to discourse music during the evening. The tables were well laid out and the service, under Mr. John Payne, head waiter, was most creditable.

The President of the Association, Mr. R. B. Hutchinson, occupied the chair and on his right were seated Consul-General Anderson, Mr. Ryan, collector of customs, Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., Mr. W. J. Patterson, Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. O. F. Hibbard, Cambridge, Mass., Aldermen James McShane, M.P.P., Col. Ira P. Patten, McGoun, J. C. Holden and R. White, and on his left Hon. Thos. White, M.P., Minister of the Interior, Mr. John Kerry, President of the Board of Trade, Messrs. M. H. Gault, M.P., Wm. Clendinneng, J. A. Cantlie, R. L. Gault and others. The vice-chairs were occupied by Mr. R C. Simpson, Vice-President, Messrs. Fred Birks, Gustave Piche, Ed. Dumaresq and Alex. Gowdey.

The Dinner Committee was composed of Messrs. Geo. Boulter chairman, R. B. Hutchinson, Alex. Gowdey, G. R. Locker, Wm. Percival, E. Lichtenheim, W. H. Morgan, F. Birks, E. Dumaresq, O. P. Patten, R. C. Simpson, G. Piche, J. Rogers, and H. W. Wadsworth, secretary. The arrangements effected by them were excellent and no inconsiderable portion of the success which attended the event was brought about by their untiring efforts.

Shortly after nine o'clock the doors were thrown open to the ladies, many of whom graced the assemblage with their presence.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CONGRATULATIONS

The Chairman then rose and read a letter from his Lord Melgund, which concluded as follows. "I have made His Excellency aware of the objects with which the deputation desired to call upon him, and he desires me to say that he regrets exceedingly that it will not be in his power to be at Montreal on the above date, and that he must, therefore, be deprived of the pleasure of availing himself of your hospitality on that occasion. He desires me to convey to you the expression of his best thanks, and to assure you that he appreciates in a high degree the honor of an invitation from your association so well known and so justly respected as yours.'

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

He also read the following from Mayor Beaugrand:—

EL PASO, December 28.

The President Commercial Travelers' Association:—

The Mayor of Montreal sends his most cordial greetings to his friends, the commercial travelers in Montreal. He is only sorry that 4,000 miles separates him from them on this occasion, but he begs to assure them that he is with them in spirit.

(Signed), H. BEAUGRAND.

He said that letters of regret and telegrams at non-attendance had also been received from Hon. P. Mitchell, Hon. J. J. Ross, Hon. W. W. Lynch, Hon. L. O. Taillon, Gen. Sir F. Middleton; Mr. Van Horne, Canadian Pacific Railway; Mr. Joseph Hickson and Mr. L. J. Sergeant and Mr. Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk Railway; Col. Dyde, A. D. C. to Her Majesty, and many others, together with complimentary despatches from the Western and Toronto Commercial Travelers' Associations to the sister association.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman then proceeded to speak as follows:—

Allow me to preface the few remarks I have to make concerning our Association affairs by thanking you for the honor conferred upon me in electing me to the position of President of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association. I shall not take up your time by any lengthy discussion of the affairs of the Association, a full report of which has recently been published and placed before you. Suffice it to say they continue to flourish—our present membership being the largest yet attained.

I would call your attention, however, to one or two important changes in our by-laws which are being effected this year.

First the abolition of the "Sick Benefit Scheme," the advantages of which have, it is thought, not been commensurate with the drain it entailed upon the resources of the Association.

By virtue of this change, however, we have felt justified in increasing the amount of the Mortuary Benefit from $800 to $1,000.

Another important change being effected is the assumption of the accidental insurance risks upon the lives of its members by the Association by which we can reasonably expect to effect a considerable saving of funds.

I would also refer to a matter that has caused not a little excitement amongst our members, and more particularly amongst those of our sister association in Toronto, forming the subject of considerable discussion in the press of that city. I allude to the recent action of the Toronto Board of Trade in an attempt which, had it proved successful, would have seriously affected our interests, in fact practically absorbed our functions and privileges. On the matter being properly represented to the railway authorities by a deputation from our associations the attempt was frustrated, and we have been confirmed in our privileges. We are happy to believe our Board of Trade were not in sympathy with the movement, and pleased to think that the relations existing between our Association and that corporation are of the most harmonious character, and at a recent appeal to that body for assistance in an endeavor to settle what we deemed a most important commercial question affecting the interests of the wholesale trade of the Dominion, did not meet with as substantial a response as we looked for, we had at least the satisfaction of an assurance of their moral sympathy and support. The question I refer to is the vexatious Commercial Travelers' Tax. We have spent a large sum of money in contesting the legality of this iniquitous imposition with varying success—gaining a case here and losing one there, and we thought if we could have got the Board of Trade to join us in bearing a part of the expense of taking a case to the highest tribunal—the Privy Council of England—it would at least have exhausted the legal possibilities. We did not feel justified in assuming the cost of such an expensive experiment ourselves, and we have now decided that our only hope lies in legislation, and we shall have something to say to our city representatives in Parliament on the subject very shortly, as it seems to us the removal of such hurtful restrictions upon trade is fit subject for Legislative enactment. (Applause).

THE LOYAL TOASTS.

The Chairman then gave the toast "The Queen," which was received with cheers, the band playing the National Anthem.

Then followed the toast "The Prince of Wales and Royal Family," which was also duly honored.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman then rose and proposed the "President of the United States," with a few appropriate remarks. The sentiment was received with three cheers, the band playing "Yankee Doodie" and the company singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He then called upon the Consul-General to reply.

Dr. Anderson, on rising to respond, was given a warm reception, and spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Dominion Commercial Travelers' Association, and Gentlemen:

A few weeks since, in this same banquet hall, when attempting, in some fear and trepidation, to respond to a toast, I gave utterance to the suggestion that if such occasions were to be frequently repeated it might be best for the United States to have two more Consuls sent to this city. (Applause.) Little attention was given the remark at the time, but two weeks ago one of your enterprising evening journals announced that the President had actually appointed one more.

Then it seemed that my wish had materialized, and instantly there passed before my delighted vision a perfect cosmorama of the splendid banquets for which Montreal is so famous, with one of our silver-tongued American orators holding the assemblies entranced upon his lips, while to myself was left the more humble position which nature and inclination have so well adapted me to fill upon such occasions. With the lapse of time, however, it has become apparent, painfully apparent to me, that I was the victim of one of those illusions that not infrequently claim as their source, a close relationship to our journalistic friends. Do not understand me as reflecting for a moment upon the editorial fraternity, for this error may have been, probably was, the result of illegible copy or press report in some distant office. It is well known that editors and reporters do not always write in the plainest script. An amusing illustration of this fact occurred once in a western city, where a prominent lecturer from the east addressed a young men's literary association. Upon that occasion the editor in chief of the daily paper left a note on the desk of an assistant worded as follows: "Write up the lecture to-night. Subject, The Art of Using the Mind." It so happened that the assistant did not attend the lecture and did not see the note until it was over, but he was equal to the occasion, as newspaper men generally are, and the report was written and made its appearance the next morning. The editor in chief who had been present at the entertainment, was somewhat astonished, as well as the lecturer, to see the subject announced as "The Art of Raising the Wind," [applause] and the lecture reviewed in few brief paragraphs from that standpoint. (Loud laughter.) The general drift of the criticism was that the subject was not well adapted to a Western audience, however it might be in the Eastern States, for the wind generally raised itself, as well as the ——, something much worse, on their prairies, without regard to artistic features. If that assistant editor had reached any practical conclusions on that subject, of what importance he might have been last fall when the two model yachts of the world, engaged in generous rivalry as symbolical of all the contests between our two countries in the present age, when these two yachts lay for days off Sandy Hook, unable, either of them, to reach the coveted prize for lack of this art. One of my Canadian friends was so unkind as to remark that it was the first time he ever knew the Yankees to be delayed in gaining their point when it was a simple question of wind. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman—Having never made what might be properly called a speech in my life, having never had occasion to educate my mind or voice to the work of addressing public assemblies, it is hardly necessary to mention the natural embarrassment and hesitancy in attempts to respond to the toast just proposed, "The President of the United States." This feeling is much increased by the enthusistic reception accorded the announcement, lest an imperfect response might, through misconception, be attributed to a want of full appreciation of the honor. But, Sir, no citizen of the United States can reside in your midst long, if he comes with purpose good, ere he becomes aware that the cordial, friendly greetings extended to the representative of that country are the natural overflow of Canadian hearts for the people over the border. [Hear, hear.] And whatever confidence possesses me to-night arises from personal knowledge that I am surrounded by generous, warm-hearted representatives of your people, as I rise to thank you and to assure you that these manifestations are well known to and reciprocated by your friends on the other side. (Cheers.) The sentiments of our business men were given voice in fact by the Chief Magistrate in his messsage, when he said, "the relations of commerce with our near neighbors, whose territories form so long a frontier line, and who find in our country and equally offer us natural markets, demand special and considerate treatment." In the midst of such a distinguished gathering of men of ripe experience, men of affairs, mature business men, known in business circles the world over, the commercial travelers of yesterday, and of the other class of intelligent, keen, active and younger business men, the commercial travelers of to-day, on the other hand, if you please, the Alumni, and on the other, the matriculants in the world's great business college, the enthusiasm evoked by the toast seems more than ordinarily significant.

Added to the many and frequent friendly allusions which have fallen upon my ear, not only on public occasions, but in private circles, one would be very obtuse not to perceive that underlying all this outward expression, there is a deep-seated conviction that, in a very high degree, our interests are your interest, and that the remarkable growth and prosperity of the great Republic, instead of being considered a possible menace, endangering the safety of her neighbors, acts more as a stimulant to the Dominion.

It may not be an exact illustration, but my mind turns back twenty years, when the first transcontinental railway was projected in the United States. A few years later and that road was an accomplished fact, and soon another and still another served to unite the distant Pacific coast more closely to the eastern States and, in a commercial and social sense, hours were substituted for days and weeks. Your people were not mere idle spectators during all this period, but there were undoubtedly indications of astonishment here when some of your shrewd, far sighted Canadians, many years ago, suggested that you also had friends and countrymen on than coast; that there was a right of way for all on the waters of the Pacific, and that these facts in connection with the fertile prairies of Manitoba required a Canadian Pacific Railway. That marvellous enterprize is now completed, and we of the United States are second to none in commendation of people and the men who accomplished so much, at the same time feeling justly proud of the rank and position attained in the prosecution and management of that work by several of our former citizens. With personal, social and business interests so closely allied,—and if report speaks truly of certain events which transpired in your city directly after our last Presidential election I might be justified in adding, political interests—so close y allied and growing stronger each year, the thought naturally arises as to what may be the possible result of all this. I am aware that theis is delicate ground, that your thoughts are not to be read and minds not to be expressed. Hence I may best retreat in good order by referring to a fact of every day life familiar to all. We know that young men and maidens are not infrequently found far from the home of early years forming alliances which entail final and permanent separation from the parental roof, without any one assuming to question their loyalty or to intimate that they have forgotten the command which says, "Honor thy father and thy mother." [Applause.]

Reference to these existing friendly relations brings to mind one subject, to which I will merely allude before closing—a subject of recognized importance to the commercial and business interests of both countries, and one I should be pleased to hear discussed by the business men of Montreal upon this, or some future, occasion.

The President referred to it in his late message, saying, "The inadequacy of the existing engagements for extradition between the United States and Great Britain has long been apparent." It may be added that there are living monuments of this on both sides of the line. [Laughter.] This fact being conceded, when it is further stated that negotiations have been pending for the past fifteen years, it would seem time for the subject to be taken up by those who have a direct interest in its satisfactory adjustment. Time for the commercial and business men of our country to infuse some of their energy and practical ideas upon the treaty-making powers. The maintenance of confidence between great business communities of the two countries demands this, the welfare of society demands it, and even those who in weakness are liable to avail themselves of the imperfection of this treaty may be heard saying "Lead us not into temptation."

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the people whom I have the honor to represent, permit me again to express a deep sense of appreciation of the highly complimentary manner in which you have received this toast. I beg also to thank you for your kind attention to this inadequate response, an offering I could hardly ask you to accept were it not for reasons already given and the consciousness that a little flower from the wayside, all wild and uncultivated though it is, if proffered in friendship's name, may sometimes be as potent an expression of true regard as wreaths and garlands of the choicest exotics. (Loud and long-continued applause.)

The next toast given by the Chairman was "The Governor General," and, in doing so, he said Lord Lansdowne had endeared himself to the people of Canada by his social qualities as well as his wise statesmanship. Th toast was given a bumper.

Mr. W. H. Morgan then gave a song which was well appreciated.

RAILWAY AND FORWARDING INTERESTS.

Mr. Simpson, the Vice-President, then rose and proposed, "The Railway and Forwarding Interests of the Dominion," in an appropriate speech. He said the toast would be drunk most heartily, as the Association was greatly indebted to the different transportation companies for much of its present prosperity. The companies had done much to foster the Association. The concession granted in 1871 had, to a great extent, been a new lease of life for the Association and had tended to more closely unite its members. The result of these concessions was five sister associations, with a membership close on 5,000. (Cheers.) He hoped that the same good relations would always continue. The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

Mr. Joseph then gave a coffee-pot solo, which was received with uproars of applause. Mr. Joseph had to respond to three *encores*.

Mr. Wm. Clendinneng on being called upon to respond to the toast, did so in a very pleasant speech, in which he said that it would have been much better for the railway men to reply themselves, as none knew their business better than themselves. He thought that Canada, in proportion to population, had as fine a system of railways as any country in the world. He could remember when the most extensive steambcat line in Canada ran from Montreal to Sorel, (laughter). Canada once entered into the era of railways, went in steadily in the path of progress and after opening the eyes of the world by the construction of the Victoria bridge and the Grand Trunk had now constructed the largest and most extensive road in the world (cheers). He paid a tribute to the energies displayed by the Grand Trunk to attract the trade of the Western States to the Atlantic seaboard. He referred in glowing terms to the enterprise and far-seeing sagacity of the Montreal citizens who had carried to a successful issue the great Canadian Pacific Railway, which had brought to the doors of Montreal the great markets of the west. [Applause]. All Canadians had felt proud when this great road had been completed and all had been highly honored by the complimentary despatch sent by the Queen. [Cheers.] He felt he was saying the truth when he said that the men who ran the great railways of Canada were building up the country and none could appreciate that fact better than those who were assembled before him (cheers). Referring to the passenger accommodation on the different railways he said he had seen as fine trains on the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Railway as on any railway in the West (applause). He concluded by saying that the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway would be of the greatest benefit to the country and that in the lifetime of many of those now living Canada would be fully repaid for every dollar expended in the building of that road. [Applause.]

Mr. A. C. Hutchison then sang "Auld Scotland, I love thee," with much success.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

Mr. F. Birks then proposed, in a few brief remarks, "the commercial interests of the country." In doing so, he said that the country for its size could boast of more keener merchants than any other country. (Hear, hear.) Canada could also boast now of having a higher order of commercial travelers than ever before. (Applause.) After the difficulties of the last few months, and which were now over, he hoped that with the beginning of the new year Montreal could go out to the country and again assert her commercial supremacy. (Cheers.)

Hon. Thos. White now rose to respond to the toast and was most cordially received. He said it had afforded him the greatest amount of pleasure again to be present at the annual dinner of the Association, as he had always made it a point to be present at this gathering during the last ten years. (Hear, hear.) During the time that he had been a resident of Montreal he had always taken a lively interest in the Association, and though it was only a few months since he had left the city, that interest was as strong as ever. (Applause.) He had always realized and still held to that opinion that the success and prosperity of the Dominion rested with the merchants of the country and with the commercial travelers, the future merchants of the country. Since he had last the opportunity of addressing the Association he had had an opportunity of visiting, what he might term new Canada. Although he had traveled over 3,600 miles from Winnipeg to the Rockies, he had been unable to visit many important districts of that vast country of the North West. He hoped if he was spared to again visit the North West next summer, and make himself better acquainted with the great resources of that vast empire of which, to a certain extent, he had charge. (Hear, hear.) Speaking as he did with full knowledge he did not hesitate to say that the commerce of the Dominion had never been on a sounder basis than it was to-day. [Cheers.] It was true that there had been booms, larger profits, and fortunes had been made more rapidly at times, but never had business been carried on so carefully and and with as much confidence as at the present. [Applause.] He could not help referring to the great scourge which had assailed Montreal's prosperity during the last few months, and the news of which had been industriously circulated to every corner of the country, perhaps by those who had an interest in doing harm to Montreal, and stealing a portion of the commerce which was legitimately hers. (Hear, hear.) Those who thought that this pestilence had paralyzed Montreal, knew very little of the energy and pluck and enterprise of its citizens. (Applause.) It is true that it had been a temporary check, but with Divine assistance the authorities had succeeded in stamping out the epidemic, and now Montreal was again free to spring forward to that great prominence which she will ever hold. (Cheers.) In speaking as he did he did not reflect in any way on the other commercial centres of Canada. He had lately visited Toronto and had greatly admired the energy and pluck of its citizens and the wonderful development of the sister city, but he had no hesitation in saying that Montreal would always occupy a leading position, and was certain to more than realize the most sanguine expectations of her citizens. (Applause.) He next proceeded to refer to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and said that that event had finally made of Montreal the great terminus of eastern and western trade on this line. [Hear, hear]. This road was destined to work the greatest benefit for Montreal. If the Canadian Pacific was an accomplished fact, there are suggestions which will soon, also, become accomplished facts. Among these were the branches from Sudbury Junction to the Sault, and that from Dunsmore to Montana, both of which were destined to attract an immense portion of the trade of the North-West to the main line on the way to Montreal. (Cheers.) He hoped that the time was not far distant when those suggestions would be adopted, and that the men of to-day would admit they were still only in the beginning of their prosperity. The commerce of Canada was bound to overreach the most sanguine expectations and anticipations of the merchants of the country. In conclusion Mr. White again expressed his pleasure at being present, and while thanking the Association for the honor done him expressed the hope that in his new position he would be able to put into shape many suggestions which would tend to raise the prestige of the country, and he assured his hearers that all his efforts would be directed to increase the commercial prosperity of Canada. Mr. White resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Mr. John Kerry also responded to the toast in a neat address, and said he felt no diffidence in replying to the sentiment, inasmuch as the able address they had heard from Mr. White came from an old *confrere* of his on the Board. He felt that very few Presidents of the Board could boast of having a Cabinet Minister on the Board (hear, hear). He thanked the Association for the honor done him and asked them not to believe that the Toronto Board of Trade had treated him unfairly. He felt that Montreal was indebted to that Association for many courtesies during the past four months. He said it was a pleasure to him to admit that the bulk of the trade done by Montreal was transacted through the energies of the members of the Association [applause]. If the Board had not supported the taking of the appeal or the tax imposed on travelers in various places it was because it did not possess the necessary funds (hear, hear). He felt that the merchants of Montreal did not support the Board as earnestly as they might, but he hoped that there would now be a change for the better in the interests of all. Every man in business should be proud of belonging to that body, as through its channel incalculable good could be worked for the best interests of Montreal (applause).

Mr. Patterson, the Secretary of the Board, also replied, and corroborated the views enunciated by former speakers and expressed the greatest hopes in the future of the North-West. He could remember the time, scarce forty years ago, when he resided in Chicago, when there was not a single railway running west of that city. He asked his hearers to consider for a moment the present prosperity of that great city and they would freely admit that the same marvellous development was in store for the great Canadian North-West. [Applause.] The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway was an event of the greatest importance to Canada, and especially to Montreal. This port had thereby been placed in direct communication with both East and West, and he hoped that the time was not far distant when the steamers of the Oriental line, sailing from Southampton for China and Japan, would sail up the St. Lawrence to Montreal, and tranship their cargoes in this city *en route* to the great west, China and Japan. [Applause.]

Mr. Janet then sang a charmingly melodious song in French with great success.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

The Chairman then called upon Col. Ira P. Patten to propose the toast of the volunteers, which he did in the following words:—

Mr. President and gentlemen: In proposing this sentiment there is no need of my having anything to say. No words of mine can add to the enthusiasm with which it will be received. The brave old Spartan, when tauntingly asked by a Roman General, "Where are your walls?" proudly pointing to his men, replied, "There are our walls, and every man's a brick." The citizen soldiers of this continent have demonstrated the fact that they are more invincible than granite walls or bristling battlements. Within the ranks of this and sister associations—five thousand strong—are the representatives of the whole volunteer force of the Dominion. Their bended ear first caught the echo of the shot on your Western prairie, and their loyal response to the call of the Government fired the hearts of this people with an enthusiasm that knew no bounds. It seems but yesterday that the streets of this city rebounded with their martial tread. Their forced marches, their long and arduous sacrifices on the field and in the camp will never be forgotten as long as the Saskatchewan flows to the lake or the grass waves above the graves of their comrades that lie along its banks. The history of these regiments are recorded at the Department, but the memory of its heroes is cherished in the hearts of this people. Who is there that fails to remember the brilliant commander of the Midland. Although not permitted to fall on the field, he breathed his last just as the sound of the battle had died away. Assured that the skies of his country were no longer darkened with the clouds of war, but radiant and glorious in the sunshine of peace, he sleeps to-night beside his old home on the shore of the lake he loved so well. All that is mortal Ontario claims, but the spirit, the immortal part, belongs to his country and his God. Others, alas, are in unknown graves, under the shadow of the clouds they sleep, careless alike of sunshine and of storms. Let us accord to all their true mead of honor and in the years that are to come the descendants of these volunteers, pointing to the record of those from whom they sprang, will say, "We need no other emblazonry for our arms, no other heraldry for me." And to-night, gentlemen, within this magnificent hall, amid these distinguished surroundings, while the band of the grand old Sixty-Fifth rends the unconscious air, we do honor to the volunteers of Canada, trusting that not remotely, but in the living history of to-morrow, all possible differences between these great sections of your country are buried beneath the virgin soil of the great North-West; and this consummation, so devoutly to be wished for, can, has been, and only can be accomplished by the volunteers who, moved by one common sentiment of loyalty, so nobly sustained the honor of the old flag. Long may it wave, unstained as to-day, o'er the homes where you live and the shrines where you pray.

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm, the convives singing "For they are Jolly Good Fellows."

Mr. Mason then sang "The Old Brigade," and in responding to an *encore*, gave "The Midshipmite."

Major Massey, of the 6th Fusiliers, who was called on to respond, was warmly received, and delivered an eloquent speech. He said it afforded him great pleasure to be present, as it afforded him to meet many old friends among the travelers whom he had not seen for years. He thanked them for the enthusiastic manner in which the toast had been honored, and he could assure them that the volunteers whether in defending the soil of Canada, assisting Her Majesty's troops in implanting civilization in Africa, in upholding law in the North-West, or in suppressing riots in Montreal would always be found fulfilling their duty at all times. (Applause.) He thanked the Association for having placed this toast on their programme, and could assure them that the honor would be felt by all from the drummer boy up to the brave Sir Frederick Middleton, and Sir A. P. Caron who so well discharged the duties of the Militia Department over which he presideed with such ability. (Applause.) In conclusion, he felt certain that the volunteers of Canada would ever be ready and willing to protect and defend the interests of Canada. (Applause.)

OUR GUESTS.

Mr. Sumner then gave "Our Guests," and in doing so expressed the great pleasure they all felt in having so many distinguished gentlemen present. He was glad of this because their guests had an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the wants of the Association and they in turn could also learn much that was of interest to them. He was sure all had felt great pleasure at the presence of Hon. Mr. White, who had always taken such a lively interest in their Association. He hoped that Mr. White would prove himself to be the great medicine man for the North-West. He concluded by thanking all for their presence.

Capt. Clapham then sang "Pull away" with his usual success.

Mr. J. J. Curran was now called and delivered one of those eloquent speeches for which he is so justly celebrated. He expressed great pleasure at being present, and said that it had afforded him much gratification to be present at these dinners for the last three years. He could re-echo the sentiments expressed by Mr. White with regard to the importance of the Association which was working such great benefits for the trade and commerce of the country. He referred to the great strides made by Canada in shipping and railways, and expressed the greatest hopes for the future. Those who had thought that the cloud which had been hanging over Montreal for the last few months had in any way affected its prosperity were greatly mistaken. Montreal had arisen from its unhappy position with renewed energy and vigor, and all were now going in to place the Metropolis again in her proud position. [Applause.] The citizens' organization had succeeded in stamping out smallpox in three months, and that in itself was an eviedence of the energy and pluck of the citizens of Montreal. [Applause.] He then went on to show what tremendous strides Montreal had made in the way of progress, and instanced the valuation of property which had jumped from $78,000,000 in 1879, to over $99,000,000 during the present year. Great as was this amount it was fully 30 per cent. below the real value, and in this valuation churches, schools, etc., were not included. In conclusion he assured the Association that anything he could do to further its interests he would do so with pleasure.

Mr. M. P. Ryan also responded in a brief address, in which he thanked the Association for the honor done him, and expressed his satisfaction at the progress made by it and the stable position it now occupied. Referring to the progress of the country, he said that Canada, with its 10,000 miles of railway, occupied a position second to none in proportion with its population. He had the greatest hopes in the future of the country, and said that the Association would contribute in no small degree to the general prosperity.

THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION.

Mr. Piche, in proposing the next toast, said that he was about to propose the most popular toast of the evening, in his judgment. The business men of Montreal would be ungrateful if they did not duly honor it. The Mayor of Montreal and his Council in the crisis just passed have shown the greatest wisdom. His Worship, though a young men, had developed the qualities of a statesman. He felt sure he expressed the feelings of the majority of those present when he said that all deeply regretted the absence of the Mayor. However, there were present members of the Council, and he was certain they would voice the sentiments of His Worship in the response which would follow. He called upon all present to drink the toast.

In responding, Alderman McShane said that he had prepared a speech, but what he had intended to say had been already said. The Muncipal Council of Montreal, he felt, had done their full duty, and he believed the citizens would bear him out in his assertion. When disease threatened the city the Mayor and his aids were alive to the occasion, and went about their duties like the able men they were. The names of two men who had devoted their energies to the best interests of the city during the terrible ravages of the smallpox, would live as long as the present generation existed. They were known to all, and he need only mention their names to have them familiar to each and every one—Mayor Beaugrand and Alderman Gray. (Loud applause.) There was present a younger and better looking man than he, and a man who was a better speaker, he referred to Alderman Rolland, he could do full justice to the Association, and he called upon him to respond.

Alderman Rolland said he felt highly gratified at being able to be present, and respond to the toast which had been proposed in such eloquent terms. He believed the Commercial Travelers' Association of Montreal, would compare favorably with that of any other city in the Dominion or on the Continent. He felt sure that all would admit that the work which had been done by the Mayor and his able assistant, Alderman Gray, was for the best interests of the people of Quebec and of Canada. Their work was duly recognized. The city was gradually adding unto itself "In Union there is strength." He felt sure that in a short time there would be St. Jean Baptiste Village, Ste Cunegonde and all the outlying municipalities incorporated within the limits of the city. All those who had beeen elected to serve the interests of the city had done their duty nobly, they had gone about their work and did all that lay in their power for the welfare of the people of Montreal.

OUR SISTER ASSOCIATIONS.

The chairman next called upon Mr. Alex. Gowdey to propose this toast. In rising to respond he was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. He said commercial travelers wheresoever found are brothers of the same order, ever willing to assist other members whenever and wheresoever an opportunity offered. The question was never asked, "what association do you belong to?" but the boys went about the work which was needed and did their full share.

Mr. Richard White said that Canada was entirely too big for jealousy. One Province could not afford to war against another, so the members of this Association could not afford to contend with the Toronto or any other sister association. Every man should work to succed. He regretted that owing to the lateness of the hour he was unable to say all that he would like to.

THE LADIES.

The Chairman then called upon Mr Demaresque to propose the health of the "Ladies," which he did, in fitting terms, calling upon Mr. Morgan to respond, who said he loved the ladies and admired them all. He did not believe there was any other class of men, any other profession who admired the beautiful as much as did the commercial travelers. When far away from home it was seldom that they enjoyed the society of the fair sex. [A voice, Oh, oh.] That is true, gentlemen, every word of it. Women were necessary to the happiness and enjoyment of man. Without the ladies men would be miserable indeed. There was no class of men who were so willing to admit the charms of the female sex as the members of the Commercial Travelers' Association. The love of woman is a thing, not to be thrown aside, but should be cherished as a thing enduring beyond the grave.

Mr. R. C. Simpson said that those present were deeply indebted to the well known firm of S. Davis & Son, who had kindly furnished the cigars which had been, he was sure, so much enjoyed. The firm was one of the most popular as well as one of the most generous in the city. He moved a vote of thanks to them for their kindness on this occasion.

The motion was enthusiastically carried.

THE PRESS.

This toast was proposed by Mr. G. Beach in appropriate terms and suitably honored, those present singing "Oh they are jolly good fellows!"

Mr. R. B. Hutchinson, on motion, then left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Cantlie, when a vote of thanks was proposed to the retiring chairman in consideration of his sterling worth as a member and the hard work he had done in bringing the dinner to a successful consummation.

This motion was declared carried unanimously amid the greatest enthusiasm, "the boys" rising to their feet and singing "He's a jolly good fellow," etc.

Mr. Cantlie then proposed the toast of the "Accident Insurance Company of North America," saying that the thanks of the members were due to it for the way in which they had been dealt with in the past. All losses had been, without exception, promptly met. Their action had been highly satisfactory in every respect. The dinner was then concluded by singing "God Save the Queen," all present being of the opinion that the occasion was one of the most successful as well as satisfactory to all who had been fortunate enough to be present.

## A TERRIBLE FALL.

A probably fatal accident occurred about 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, at the new Grain Elevator for the C. P. R. Co. It appears that two men named Alfred Jacob, of 27 Gosford street, and John Wilder, of 15 Kent street, were working on a scaffold inside of the building. By some means one of the supports of the scaffold gave way and the men were precipitated a distance of about fifty feet to the earth below. They were picked up in an insensible condition and removed to the Notre Dame Hospital, where, on examination, it was found Jacob had his left ankle fractured and had several severe cuts and bruises about his head and body. The other man also was much cut and bruised, but his principal injuries are internal, which the doctors fear may result fatally.

The Allan mail steamship Polynesian which was delayed 18 hours at Londonderry by fog arrived at Halifax at 3 p.m. on Monday. She experienced a detention of 27 hours outside Halifax harbor from thick weather.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Arrived steamship Circassia from Glrsgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 29.—Arrived steamship City of Richmond from Liverpool.

# CITY NEWS.

THE TREASURER of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges, with thanks, a donation of $10 from Geo. Hague, Esq.

THE BOARD of Out-door Relief acknowledges, with thanks, a donation of $50 from Hugh McLennan, Esq., and from Mrs. Sterry T. Hunt $10.

GENTLEMEN requiring a choice box of Havana Cigars for New Year's will find an elegant stock to select from at S. Hyman's, 180 St. James street. *Prices right.*

IN ST. LAWRENCE WARD.—A very influential deputation recently called upon Mr. George Wait, who has large landed interests in St. Lawrence Ward, with the request that he allow himself to be nominated at the coming municipal elections to represent St. Lawrence Ward.

ANOTHER SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, a man named Thomas Lee was working on the roof of a house when the scaffold on which he stood suddenly gave way and he was thrown to the ground, a distance of 35 feet. He was picked up and taken to the General Hospital where he still remains in a precarious condition.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—The Treasurer of the Ladies' Benevolent Society acknowledge, with thanks, kind gifts of toboggans and sleighs from Mrs. Angus, Mrs. Hector Mackenzie, Miss Smith and Miss Brenda Allan, and twenty-one coats as a Christmas gift from three little boys for the children at the Benevolent Institution; Tees, Wilson & Co., $10; Miss Dawes, $5.

A GENEROUS FIRM.—Willis & Co.'s warercoms, on Xmas eve, were made very cheerful by a visit from Santa Clause. Baskets of fowl, turkey and geese were given to each of the many employes The basket itself was a novelty in its way, being made of Cedar split at the Wanzer sewing machine factory, which builds its Wanzer machine tables now by machinery, a perfect novelty in its way.

THE CRIMINAL LIBEL CASE.—The argument of the counsel in the case of Sasalle vs. Desrosiers, for criminal libel, was heard before Police Magistrate Dugas in the Police Court, yesterday morning. At the conclusion of the argument the accused, Mr. Ernest Desrosiers, was fully committed for trial before the Court of Queen's Bench, at the March term. Mr. H. C. St. Pierre appeared for the defence and Mr. Globensky for the prosecution.

A PLEASING SOUVENIR.—Lt.-Col. Stevenson, of the Field Battery, has received some beautiful Christmas cards from Lt.-General Luard. They represent the "black cannon" decorated with holly and evergreens and peaceful emblems, together with other military scenes. On the back of one is inscribed, "I hope the Battery continues to flourish." It is clear that General Luard has not lost all his interest in his old Canadian army.

PIANOS, ORGANS, AND WANZER MACHINES AS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street, near McGill street, respectfully request all intending purchasers of Christmas presents to visit their offices, where, during the holidays, $50,000 worth of beautiful American and Canadian Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines will be on view at positively less than half retailers' prices. See advertisement to piano purchasers in Saturday's *Star*. 19,22,24,28,30D 303

GOFF'S EXTRADITION.—Mr. J. N. Greenshields, Goff's Canadian counsel, who is now in Washington in connection with extradition proceedings against his client, telegraphs that he had a long interview with Hon. Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, when the fact that the company had offered to compromise with Goff for a money consideration was put clearly before the Department. On this fact, alone, Mr. Greenshields says, it is thought the Secretary of State, exercising a discretionary power with which he is vested, will not surrender Goff.

PROTESTANT INSANE HOSPITAL.—At the meeting called for yesterday, at the residence of Bishop Bond, of those interested in the establishment of a Protestant Insane Hospital, there were present Bishop Bond, Charles Alexander, F. Wolferstan Thomas, Alfred Perry, Alderman W. D. Stroud, Dr. Wanless, Rev. S. Massey and Henry Lyman. The purpose of the meeting was for the object of selecting a site for the proposed hospital. After considerable discussion an adjournment was had for one week with the view of looking over a site on the western slope of the mountain.

A YEAR OF JUBILEE.—News is expected every day of an encyclical letter from the Pope, proclaiming the year 1886 one of jubilee, in order to obtain special favors from heaven, so as to have the present state of society reformed, and virtues and sound principles re-established throughout the world. For jubilee years, the Pope grants special indulgences and spiritual favors. A statutory jubilee takes place every 25 years and the last of these occurred in 1875. It is also customary for each new Pope to grant a jubilee after his election, and this took place after the coronation of Leo XIII in 1878. Again jubilees are proclaimed for special purposes, as on the present occasion.

"CANADIAN ANTI-VACCINATION LEAGUE."—A meeting of citizens opposed to the enforcement of compulsory vaccination was held, yesterday afternoon. Among those present were noticed Drs. Coderre, A. M. Ross, Macbean, Archambault and Roy, and Messrs. W. W. Robertson, W. T. Costigan, R. McLachlan, Stephens and others. An "Anti-Vaccination League" was organized (the first in Canada). Dr. Alexander M. Ross was elected President, and W. T. Costigan, Esq., Secretary Treasurer. The object and purpose of the League is to enlighten the public mind on the evils of vaccination, and to present an organized opposition to the enforcement of compulsory vaccination. Steps were taken to employ counsel to defend any member of the League against whom proceedings may be instituted under the vaccination clauses of the new Provincial "Code."